The New-York Times.

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THE GREAT TRUST RENEWED

GARFIELD AND ARTHUR THE CHOICE OF THE NATION.

FRAUD AND FORGERY REPUDIATED BY THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

NEW-YORK GIVES 25,000 REPUBLICAN MAJORITY.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ONCE MORE REPUBLICAN.

EVERY NORTHERN STATE EXCEPT NEW-JERSEY CARRIED FOR THE REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES—THE SUPERB SOLDIER AND THE SOLID SOUTH TAKE A BACK SEAT—A CLEAR REPUBLICAN MAJORITY IN THE NEXT HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—A TREMENDOUS FALLING OFF IN THE DEMOCRATIC MAJORITIES IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.

The country speaks out again as it spoke in 1872. Every Northern State except New-Jersey has declared for Garfield and Arthur, giving them 222 of the 369 votes of the Electoral College, and an overwhelming majority of the popular vote. The Democratic Presidential candidates will receive but 147 Electoral votes. THE TIMES's dispatches tell of heavy Republican gains over the vote of 1876 everywhere except in New-Hampshire, where, however, the Garfield Electors and a Republican Governor have been chosen. The magnitude of the victory in this State surpasses all expectation. The Democratic majority in New-York City has been reduced to 41,000, and in Brooklyn it will not exceed 10,000. Maine redeems herself with a Republican majority of between 4,000 and 5,000. Connecticut gives Garfield 4,200 majority; Massachusetts more than 50,000; Pennsylvania, 45,000; Ohio, 40,000. Indiana fulfills the promise of her October election by giving a Republican majority of about 7,000. From all over the West comes news of increased Republican majorities; even in Kentucky there have been large gains. Nevada has chosen the Garfield Electors. At the hour of going to press it seems probable that the next House of Representatives will contain 157 Republicans, 131 Democrats, and 5 Greenbackers; but this estimate of the Republican strength covers 2 districts in North Carolina, 1 in Massachusetts, 1 in Nevada, and 1 in Pennsylvania which are, at least, doubtful. Conceding all these to the Democrats, however, the House would still have 152 Republicans to 136 Democrats, and 5 Greenbackers.

ELECTORS AND CONGRESSMEN.

The Electoral College consists of 369 members, and the smallest number by which a candidate's election can be secured is 185, or a majority of the whole number. Each State is entitled to as many Electors as it has Senators and Representatives in Congress, and therefore the number of each State's Electors exceeds the number of its Representatives in the House by two. The following table shows how the Electoral votes of each State will be cast for the opposing candidates, and also the result of the Congressional elections in each State:

States.	Electoral Vote. Garfield.	Hancock.	Forty-Seventh Congress. Rep.	Dem.	Gr'b
Alabama	..	10	..	7	1
Arkansas	..	6	..	4	..
California	6	..	4	..	..
Colorado	3	..	1	..	..
Connecticut	6	..	3	1	..
Delaware	..	3	..	1	..
Florida	..	4	1	1	..
Georgia	..	11	..	9	..
Illinois	21	..	14	5	..
Indiana	15	..	8	5	..
Iowa	11	..	9	..	..
Kansas	5	..	3	..	..
Kentucky	..	12	2	8	..
Louisiana	..	8	1	5	..
Maine	7	..	3	..	2
Maryland	..	8	1	5	..
Massachusetts	13	..	11	..	..
Michigan	11	..	9	..	..
Minnesota	5	..	3	..	..
Mississippi	..	8	..	6	..
Missouri	..	15	2	10	1
Nebraska	3	..	1	..	..
Nevada	3	..	1	..	..
New-Hampshire	5	..	3	..	..
New-Jersey	..	9	4	3	..
New-York	35	..	20	13	..
North Carolina	..	10	3	4	1
Ohio	22	..	15	5	..
Oregon	3	..	1	..	..
Pennsylvania	29	..	20	7	..
Rhode Island	4	..	2	..	..
South Carolina	..	7	..	5	..
Tennessee	..	12	3	7	..
Texas	..	8	..	6	..
Vermont	5	..	2	..	..
Virginia	..	11	2	7	..
West Virginia	..	5	..	3	..
Wisconsin	10	..	6	2	..
Total	222	147	159	129	5

The following table exhibits more plainly the division of the Electoral College:

Garfield.	Votes.	Hancock.	Votes.
California	6	Alabama	10
Colorado	3	Arkansas	6
Connecticut	6	Delaware	3
Illinois	21	Florida	4
Indiana	15	Georgia	11
Iowa	11	Kentucky	12
Kansas	5	Louisiana	8
Maine	7	Maryland	8
Massachusetts	13	Mississippi	8
Michigan	11	Missouri	15
Minnesota	5	New-Jersey	9
Nebraska	3	North Carolina	10
Nevada	3	South Carolina	7
New-Hampshire	5	Tennessee	12
New-York	35	Texas	8
Ohio	22	Virginia	11
Oregon	3	West Virginia	5
Pennsylvania	29	Total	147
Rhode Island	4		
Vermont	5		
Wisconsin	10		
Total	222		

FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

LIST OF MEMBERS ELECTED—POLITICAL DIVISION OF THE HOUSE.

The names of the members of the House of Representatives who have been elected, so far as they can be ascertained at this time, appear below. The names of Republicans are printed in roman, those of Democrats in italics, and those of Greenbackers in SMALL CAPITALS; Independents and Readjusters are indicated by abbreviations:

ALABAMA.

1. *Thomas H. Herndon.* 2. *Hilary A. Herbert.* 3. *William C. Oates.* 4. *Charles M. Shelley.* 5. *Thomas Williams.* 6. *George W. Hewett.* 7. *William H. Forney,* I. 8. WILLIAM M. LOWE.

ARKANSAS.

1. *Poindexter Dunn.* 2. *James K. Jones.* 3. *Jordan E. Cravens.* 4. *Thomas M. Gunter.*

CALIFORNIA.

1. Horace Davis. 2. Horace F. Page. 3. George A. Knight. 4. Romualdo Pacheco.

COLORADO.

James B. Belford.

CONNECTICUT.

1. John R. Buck. 2. *James Phelps.* 3. John T. Wait. 4. Frederick Miles.

DELAWARE.

Edward L. Martin.

FLORIDA.

1. *R. H. M. Davidson.* 2. Horatio Bisbee, Jr.

GEORGIA.

1. *George R. Black.* 2. *Henry G. Turner.* 3. *Philip Cook.* 4. *Hugh Buchanan.* 5. *N. J. Hammond.* 6. *James H. Blount.* 7. *Judson C. Clements.* 8. *Alex. H. Stephens.* 9. *Emory Speer,* I.

ILLINOIS.

1. William Aldrich. 2. George R. Davis. 3. Charles B. Farwell. 4. John C. Sherwin. 5. Robert M. A. Hawk. 6. Thomas J. Henderson. 7. William Cullen. 8. Lewis E. Payson. 9. John H. Lewis. 10. Benjamin F. Marsh. 11. *James W. Singleton.* 12. *William M. Springer.* 13. Dietrich C. Smith. 14. Joseph G. Cannon. 15. A. P. Forsythe, I. G. 16. *William A. J. Sparks.* 17. *William R. Morrison.* 18. John R. Thomas. 19. *Richard W. Townshend.*

INDIANA.

1. William Heilman. 2. *Thomas R. Cobb.* 3. *S. M. Stockslager.* 4. *W. S. Holman.* 5. *C. C. Matson.* 6. Thomas M. Browne. 7. Stanton J. Peelle. 8. R. B. F. Pierce. 9. Godlove S. Orth. 10. Mark L. De Motte. 11. George W. Steele. 12. *W. G. Colerick.* 13. William H. Calkins.

IOWA.

1. Moses A. McCoid. 2. Sewall S. Farwell. 3. Thomas Updegraff. 4. Nathaniel C. Deering. 5. William G. Thompson. 6. Madison E. Cutts. 7. John A. Kasson. 8. W. P. Hepburn. 9. Cyrus C. Carpenter.

KANSAS.

1. John A. Anderson. 2. Dudley C. Haskell. 3. Thomas Ryan.

KENTUCKY.

1. *Oscar Turner.* 2. *James A. McKenzie.* 3. *John W. Caldwell.* 4. *J. Proctor Knott.* 5. *Albert S. Willis.* 6. *John G. Carlisle.* 7. *Joseph C. S. Blackburn.* 8. *P. B. Thompson, Jr.* 9. John D. White. 10. George M. Thomas.

LOUISIANA.

1. *Randall L. Gibson.* 2. *E. John Ellis.* 3. Chester B. Darrell. 4. *N. C. Blanchard.* 5. *J. Floyd King.* 6. *E. W. Robertson.*

MAINE.

1. Thomas B. Reed. 2. William P. Frye. 3. Stephen D. Lindsey. 4. GEORGE W. LADD. 5. THOMPSON H. MURCH.

MARYLAND.

1. *G. W. Covington.* 2. *J. F. C. Talbot.* 3. *F. S. Hoblitzell.* 4. *Robert M. McLane.* 5. *E. G. Chapman.* 6. Milton G. Urner.

MASSACHUSETTS.

1. William W. Crapo. 2. Benjamin W. Harris. 3. A. A. Ranney. 4. Francis B. Hayes. 5. Selwyn Z. Bowman. 6. Eben F. Stone. 7. William A. Russell. 8. John W. Candler. 9. William W. Rice. 10. Amasa Norcross. 11. George D. Robinson.

MICHIGAN.

1. Henry W. Lord. 2. Edwin Willits. 3. Edward S. Lacey. 4. Julius C. Burrows. 5. George W. Weber. 6. O. L. Spaulding. 7. Omar D. Conger. 8. Roswell G. Horr. 9. Jay A. Hubbell.

MINNESOTA.

1. Mark H. Dunnell. 2. Horace B. Strait. 3. Wm. D. Washburn.

MISSISSIPPI.

1. *Henry L. Muldrow.* 2. *Van H. Manning.* 3. *Hernando S. Money.* 4. *L. H. Davis.* 5. *Charles E. Hooker.* 6. *James R. Chalmers.*

MISSOURI.

1. *Martin L. Clardy.* 2. *Thomas Allen.* 3. G. Sessinghaus. 4. *Lowndes H. Davis.* 5. *Richard P. Bland.* 6. *James R. Waddill.* 7. *John F. Philips.* 8. R. T. Van Horn. 9. NICHOLAS FORD. 10. *Charles H. Mansur.* 11. *John B. Clark, Jr.* 12. *William H. Hatch.* 13. *Aylett H. Buckner.*

NEBRASKA.

Edward K. Valentine.

NEVADA.

Rollin M. Daggett.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

1. Joshua G. Hall. 2. James F. Briggs. 3. Evarts W. Farr.

NEW-JERSEY.

1. George M. Robeson. 2. John H. Brewer. 3. *Miles Ross.* 4. *Henry S. Harris.* 5. John Hill. 6. Phineas Jones. 7. *A. A. Hardenbergh.*

NEW-YORK.

1. *Perry Belmont.* 2. *William E. Robinson.* 3. *J. Hyatt Smith.* 4. *Archibald M. Bliss.* 5. *Benjamin Wood.* 6. *Samuel S. Cox.* 7. *Philip H. Dugro.* 8. Anson G. McCook. 9. *Fernando Wood.* 10. *Abram S. Hewitt.* 11. Levi P. Morton. 12. *Waldo Hutchins.* 13. John H. Ketcham. 14. *Lewis Beach.* 15. Thomas Cornell. 16. *Michael N. Nolan.* 17. Walter A. Wood. 18. John Hammond. 19. Abraham X. Parker. 20. George West. 21. Ferris Jacobs, Jr. 22. Warner Miller. 23. Cyrus D. Prescott. 24. Joseph Mason. 25. Frank Hiscock. 26. John H. Camp. 27. Elbridge G. Lapham. 28. Jeremiah W. Dwight. 29. D. P. Richardson. 30. John Van Voorhis. 31. Richard Crowley. 32. *Jonathan Scoville.* 33. Henry Van Aernam.

NORTH CAROLINA.

1. Cyrus W. Grandy. 2. Orlando Hubbs. 3. DANIEL L. RUSSELL. 4. Moses A. Bledsoe. 5. *Alfred M. Scales.* 6. *Clement Dowd.* 7. *Robert F. Armfield.* 8. *Robert B. Vance.*

OHIO.

1. Benj. Butterworth. 2. Thomas L. Young. 3. Henry L. Morey. 4. Emanuel Schultz. 5. *Benjamin Le Fevre.* 6. James M. Ritchie. 7. *John P. Leedom.* 8. J. Warren Keifer. 9. James S. Robinson. 10. John B. Rice. 11. Henry S. Neal. 12. *George L. Converse.* 13. *Gibson Atherton.* 14. *George W. Geddes.* 15. Rufus R. Dawes. 16. John D. Updegraff. 17. Wm. McKinley, Jr. 18. A. S. McClure. 19. Ezra B. Taylor. 20. Amos Townsend.

OREGON.

M. C. George.

PENNSYLVANIA.

1. Henry H. Bingham. 2. Charles O'Neill. 3. *Samuel J. Randall.* 4. William D. Kelley. 5. Alfred C. Harmer. 6. William Ward. 7. William Godshalk. 8. *Daniel Ermentrout.* 9. A. Herr Smith. 10. *William Mutchler.* 11. *Robert Klotz.* 12. Joseph A. Scranton. 13. Charles N. Brumm, G. 14. Samuel F. Barr. 15. Cornelius C. Jadwin. 16. Robert J. C. Walker. 17. Jacob M. Campbell. 18. Horatio G. Fisher. 19. *F. E. Beltzhoover.* 20. *Andrew G. Curtin.* 21. *Morgan R. Wise.* 22. Russell Errett. 23. Thomas M. Bayne. 24. W. S. Shallenberger. 25. Harry White. 26. Samuel H. Miller. 27. Lewis F. Watson.

RHODE ISLAND.

1. Nelson W. Aldrich. 2. Jonathan Chace.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

1. *John S. Richardson.* 2. *M. P. O'Connor.* 3. *D. Wyatt Aiken.* 4. *John H. Evins.* 5. *George D. Tillman.*

TENNESSEE.

1. A. H. Pettibone. 2. Leonidas C. Houk. 3. *George G. Dibrell.* 4. *Benton McMillin.* 5. *Richard Warner.* 6. *John F. House.* 7. *W. C. Whitthorne.* 8. *John D. C. Atkins.* 9. *Charles B. Simonton.* 10. William R. Moore.

TEXAS.

1. *John H. Reagan.* 2. *David B. Culberson.* 3. *Olin Wellborn.* 4. *Roger Q. Mills.* 5. *George W. Jones,* Ind. 6. *Columbus Upson.*

VERMONT.

1. Charles H. Joyce. 2. James M. Tyler. 3. William W. Grout.

VIRGINIA.

1. *John Critcher,* Readj. 2. John F. Dezendorf. 3. *George D. Wise.* 4. Joseph Jorgensen. 5. *John T. Stovall,* Readj. 6. *John R. Tucker.* 7. *John Paul,* Readj. 8. *John S. Barbour.* 9. *Connally F. Trigg.*

WEST VIRGINIA.

1. *Benjamin Wilson.* 2. *John Blair Hoge.* 3. *John E. Kenna.*

WISCONSIN.

1. Charles G. Williams. 2. Lucien B. Caswell. 3. George C. Hazelton. 4. *Peter V. Deuster.* 5. *Edward S. Bragg.* 6. Richard Guenther. 7. H. L. Humphrey. 8. Thaddeus C. Pound.

RECAPITULATION.

Following is a recapitulation showing the number of Representatives of the several parties in the Forty-seventh Congress, according to the list printed above, the Independents and Readjusters being included in the list of Democrats:

Whole number.......293 | Democrats.........130
Republicans........158 | Greenbackers........5

NEW-YORK.

MAJORITIES BY COUNTIES.

The State of New-York has been carried by the Republicans by 25,000 majority. The following table shows the majorities in the several counties, compared with those of 1876:

Counties.	1880. Garfield, Rep.	Hancock, Dem.	1876. Hayes, Rep.	Tilden, Dem.
Albany	....	2,500	....	1,178
Allegany	3,800	....	2,998	....
Broome	1,600	....	1,348	....
Cattaraugus	2,800	....	1,664	....
Cayuga	3,425	....	2,899	....
Chautauqua	5,250	....	4,880	....
Chemung	....	100	....	496
Chenango	1,200	....	1,347	....
Clinton	1,850	....	706	....
Columbia	351	....	....	512
Cortland	1,450	....	1,396	....
Delaware	800	....	595	....
Dutchess	2,700	....	399	....
Erie	3,000	....	768	....
Essex	1,900	....	1,523	....
Franklin	1,300	....	1,158	....
Fulton & H'milton	1,200	....	31	....
Genesee	1,335	....	1,001	....
Greene	....	600	....	1,093
Herkimer	1,275	....	754	....
Jefferson	2,400	....	2,188	....
Kings	....	9,336	....	18,492
Lewis	400	....	....	97
Livingston	1,274	....	1,023	....
Madison	2,200	....	1,921	....
Monroe	3,500	....	1,611	....
Montgomery	300	....	....	306
New-York	....	42,000	....	54,055
Niagara	500	....	....	315
Oneida	2,100	....	1,176	....
Onondaga	4,800	....	3,705	....
Ontario	1,200	....	806	....
Orange	200	....	....	346
Orleans	1,550	....	1,136	....
Oswego	3,500	....	2,619	....
Otsego	100	....	....	167
Putnam	625	....	144	....
Queens	....	2,100	....	3,094
Rensselaer	1,000	....	....	672
Richmond	....	1,526	....	1,455
Rockland	....	728	....	1,145
St. Lawrence	7,900	....	7,661	....
Saratoga	2,300	....	908	....
Schenectady	600	....	....	258
Schoharie	....	1,400	....	1,775
Schuyler	600	....	606	....
Seneca	....	400	....	537
Steuben	1,500	....	959	....
Suffolk	300	....	....	315
Sullivan	....	200	....	1,140
Tioga	1,142	....	789	....
Tompkins	1,000	....	1,004	....
Ulster	....	100	....	1,729
Warren	600	....	472	....
Washington	3,500	....	2,488	....
Wayne	2,400	....	1,863	....
Westchester	....	500	....	2,430
Wyoming	1,400	....	1,162	....
Yates	1,275	....	1,289	....
Total	85,102	61,490	58,664	91,482

Republican majority in 1880.......23,612
Democratic plurality in 1876.......32,818

THE ASSEMBLY.

NAMES OF MEMBERS ELECTED—THE DIVISION BY POLITICAL PARTIES.

The names of the members of the Assembly of the State of New-York who have been elected are given in the following list. Those of Republicans are printed in roman, and those of Democrats in italic:

ALBANY. 1. *Miner Gallup.* 2. Andrew S. Draper. 3. *Aaron B. Pratt.* 4. George Campbell.
ALLEGANY. Samuel H. Morgan.
BROOME. L. Coe Young.
CATTARAUGUS. 1. Henry S. Bradley. 2. Joseph M. Congdon.
CAYUGA. 1. Thomas Hunter. 2. Hector H. Tuthill.
CHAUTAUQUA. 1. Albert B. Sheldon. 2. Milton M. Fenner.
CHEMUNG. *Henry C. Hoffman.*
CHENANGO. Solomon K. Bemiss.
CLINTON. Shepard P. Bowen.
COLUMBIA. John E. Gillette.
CORTLAND. Alburtis A. Carley.
DELAWARE. William Lewis.
DUTCHESS. 1. Isaac S. Carpenter. 2. James E. Dutcher.
ERIE. 1. *Jeremiah Higgins.* 2. Frank Sipp. 3. Arthur W. Hickman. 4. George Bingham. 5. Harvey J. Hurd.
ESSEX. James W. Sheehy.
FRANKLIN. William D. Brennan.
FULTON AND HAMILTON. David A. Wells.
GENESEE. J. W. Holmes.
GREENE. *O. L. Newton.*
HERKIMER. William D. Gorsline.
JEFFERSON. 1. Charles R. Skinner. 2. Henry Binninger.
KINGS. 1. *John Shanley.* 2. *John McTernan.* 3. *Lawrence J. Tormey.* 4. *James Coyne.* 5. *Thomas J. Sheridan.* 6. *Patrick J. Tully.* 7. John Reitz. 8. *Moses Engle.* 9. Charles H. Russell. 10. *Richard J. Newman.* 11. William H. Waring. 12. C. W. C. Drehez.
LEWIS. Charles A. Chickering.
LIVINGSTON. Kidder M. Scott.
MADISON. David A. Jackson.
MONROE. 1. Geo. Le Grand Seely. 2. John Cowles. 3. Frederick P. Root.
MONTGOMERY. Cornelius Van Buren.
NEW-YORK. 1. *Michael C. Murphy.* 2. *Constantine Donohoe.* 3. *Thomas Smith, Jr.* 4. *John H. McCarthy.* 5. *Thomas Bogan.* 6. *Matthew Patten.* 7. Isaac I. Hayes. 8. John E. Brodsky. 9. *John W. Browning.* 10. Charles E. Brehm. 11. Robert Ray Hamilton. 12. *Louis Cohen.* 13. Arthur D. Williams. 14. *John Murphy.* 15. *M. J. Dougherty.* 16. *Francis B. Spinola.* 17. *James Fanning.* 18. *Joseph P. McDonough.* 19. *William H. Finley.* 20. *Fred'k Thilemann, Jr.* 21. Wm. J. Trimble. 22. *William S. Andrews.* 23. Donald McLean. 24. *William W. Niles.*
NIAGARA. 1. E. Adams Holt. 2. James Low.
ONEIDA. 1. James Armstrong. 2. David G. Evans. 3. Thomas D. Roberts.
ONONDAGA. 1. Thomas G. Alvord. 2. Albert Howland. 3. Henry L. Duguid.
ONTARIO. John Raines.
ORANGE. 1. Joseph M. Dickey. 2. *W. Harvey Clark.*
ORLEANS. Marcus H. Phillips.
OSWEGO. 1. Patrick W. Cullinan. 2. William H. Steele.
OTSEGO. 1. *J. Stanley Brown.* 2. David Russell.
PUTNAM. Samuel H. Everett.
QUEENS. 1. *Townsend D. Cock.* 2. *George E. Bulmer.*
RENSSELAER. 1. *Charles E. Patterson.* 2. Richard A. Derrick. 3. *Barnis C. Strait.*
RICHMOND. *Erastus Brooks.*
ROCKLAND. *John Cleary.*
ST. LAWRENCE. 1. Daniel Peck. 2. Worth Chamberlain. 3. Ebenezer S. Crapser.
SARATOGA. 1. Benjamin F. Baker. 2. Delcour S. Potter.
SCHENECTADY. George Lasher.
SCHOHARIE. *John J. Dominic.*
SCHUYLER. Lewis Beach.
SENECA. *S. R. Welles.*
STEUBEN. 1. *Charles S. Longwell.* 2. Russell M. Tuttle.
SUFFOLK. Everett A. Carpenter.
SULLIVAN. Alphens Potts.
TIOGA. Edward G. Nowlan.
TOMPKINS. Truman Boardman.
ULSTER. 1. George H. Sharpe. 2. Marius Turck. 3. *Thomas E. Benedict.*
WARREN. B. C. Butler.
WASHINGTON. 1. Hiram Sisson. 2. James E. Goodman.
WAYNE. 1. Rowland Robinson. 2. Addison W. Gates.
WESTCHESTER. 1. *William F. Moller.* 2. *William H. Catlin.* 3. James W. Husted.
WYOMING. George M. Palmer.
YATES. Asa P. Fish.

RECAPITULATION.

A recapitulation shows that the Assembly is politically composed as follows:

Whole number.......128
Republicans.......84
Democrats.......44

The Senate consists of 32 members, of whom 25 are Republicans and 7 Democrats, the Republican majority in the Senate being 18.

GATHERING THE RETURNS.

RONDOUT, Nov. 2.—Garfield carries Kingston City by 6 majority, and probably carries the county. Major Cornell carries the city by 1,262, the county by over 2,000. He is making large gains in Greene as far as heard from, and the indications are that he is elected.

PORT JERVIS, Nov. 2.—The election to-day passed off quietly in comparison with what had been feared by the Republicans. In fact, the Democrats, seeing that their plans were being frustrated by the ever-active Republicans, who were forewarned as to the action of the Democracy, abandoned them and tried in other ways to carry the election. The polls were crowded early in the day, but in the afternoon few votes were cast. Only about one-half of those registered in the Fifth District voted, though many more attempted to do so and were prevented. In the other districts the vote was fully up to the average. Money as well as whisky flowed freely in the vicinity of the polls, and plenty of drunken men were to be seen. There were few disturbances, and these were speedily quelled. In one of these, in the Third District, Patrick Burns, one of the Inspectors and a Democrat, attempted to kick the ballot-box from the table where it was placed. For several minutes there was great excitement. An assault was made upon one of the Deputy Sheriffs, but when several arrests were made the disturbance ceased. The outlook at present is favorable for the Democratic Electoral ticket in five of the seven districts, but by a reduced majority from the vote of 1876. The Republican candidate for Congress, Charles T. Pierson, has made a strong run, and his opponent has run far behind his ticket. Two of the districts are for Pierson. The election is close in all of the districts, and the majority will be so small that neither party can boast of it.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Nov. 2.—The estimated majorities in Dutchess County are as follows: Dutcher, (Rep.,) for Assembly, 1,275; Carpenter, (Rep.,) for Assembly, 2,000; Ketcham, (Rep.,) for Congress, over 4,000; Garfield, 2,800.

ALBANY, Nov. 2.—Albany County will give Hancock over 2,000 majority. Nolan (Dem.) is elected to Congress by over 2,500. Of Assemblymen, Campbell is elected in the First District and Draper in the Second—both Republicans. The other two districts are Democratic, Gallup and Pratt being elected. This result is exactly as predicted in my dispatch of Sunday night.

NYACK, Nov. 2.—Rockland County gives Hancock a majority of about 729. In 1876 Tilden's majority was 1,157. John Cleary, Democratic candidate for the Assembly, is elected, and the Republican candidate for County Clerk is elected.

LYONS, Nov. 2.—Wayne County gives Garfield over 2,400 majority, Chief Judge and Congressman something more. Both Assemblymen are elected.

ROCHESTER, Nov. 2.—Monroe gives Garfield about 3,500 majority. Three Republican Assemblymen are elected. No gain. Van Voorhis, (Rep.,) for Congress, will have 4,500 majority. The Republicans are elated.

NEW-BRIGHTON, Staten Island, Nov. 2.—Erastus Brooks is elected to the Assembly. The whole Democratic ticket is elected in Richmond County.

CAMBRIDGE, Nov. 2.—Washington County's majority is estimated at 3,500 for Garfield. Both Republican members of the Assembly and Congressmen are elected.

CANANDAIGUA, Nov. 2.—From partial returns it is estimated that Ontario County gives the Republican Electoral ticket 1,000 majority. E. G. Lapham, Republican candidate for Congress in the Twenty-seventh District, is reelected by an increased majority. John Raines, (Rep.,) is certainly elected to the Assembly.

SENECA FALLS, Nov. 2.—Seneca County complete gives 400 majority for Hancock, and about the same for Rapallo. Dr. S. R. Wells (Dem.) is elected to the Assembly by about 300 majority.

SARATOGA, Nov. 2.—Garfield gets 329 majority in Saratoga Springs.

CORTLAND, Nov. 2.—Cortland County complete gives the Republican Electors 1,325 majority. Folger has the same and Hiscock the same.

PLATTSBURG, Nov. 2.—Clinton County complete gives Garfield 1,840 majority, a Republican gain of 1,134 over 1876. Hammond for Congress, Bowen for Assembly, and the county ticket run about the same majority.

WARSAW, Nov. 2.—Wyoming County complete, with one town to hear from, gives a Republican majority of 1,400.

PENN YAN, Nov. 2.—Yates County gives 1,800 majority for Garfield.

NEWBURG, Nov. 2.—The Returns come in slowly. The indications are that a clean sweep has been made. It looks as though the county would give 800 majority for Garfield. Pierson is probably elected to Congress. Dickey, for Assembly, in the First District, will have nearly 1,000 majority.

TROY, Nov. 2.—The County of Rensselaer is Republican by about 1,000 majority. Murphy, (Dem.,) for Mayor, is re-elected, by a reduced majority. Patterson, (Dem.,) in the First District, Derrick, (Rep.,) in the Second District, and Strait, (Dem.,) in the Third District, are probably elected to the Assembly. The local Police arrested several United States officers, who were subsequently released. The policemen will be brought before the United States court. In the Fourth Ward, which gave Garfield a majority of nearly 400, the Democratic Inspectors shamelessly counted out the Republican ward officers. There were various crimes committed in the city of Troy against the election laws.

BREWSTERS, Nov. 2.—Garfield's majority in Putnam County is about 625, and there is but a slight variation in the vote for Folger. Samuel H. Everett is elected member of Assembly.

BUFFALO, Nov. 2.—The Republicans carry Buffalo by 2,500, and Erie County by about 3,500 on the Electoral ticket. Folger, for Chief Judge, runs about even with the Electoral ticket, so far as counted. Bush, Republican, for Congress, runs nearly 2,500 behind in the city and slightly behind in the county, but is probably elected by a small majority. The Republicans have probably elected Assemblymen in all except the First District, which is conceded to the Democrats.

AUBURN, Nov. 2.—Cayuga, complete, gives Garfield 3,425 majority. The vote for Judge will not materially vary.

UTICA, Nov. 2.—The majority for Garfield in Oneida County will be about 2,100. The Congressmen and all three Assemblymen, Republicans, are elected by heavy majorities.

SYRACUSE, Nov. 2.—A Republican tidal wave swept over this city and county to-day. Garfield carries the city by 1,665, and the county by over 4,000. Hiscock (Rep.) is re-elected to Congress in the Twenty-fifth District by an increased majority. Alvord, (Rep.) in the First District, Howland, (Rep.) in the Second, and Duguid, (Rep.) in the Third, are elected to the Assembly.

PORT HENRY, Nov. 2.—Essex County gives 1,900 Republican majority on national and State tickets.

OGDENSBURG, Nov. 2.—Late and full returns show that Garfield's majority in St. Lawrence County will be 7,900. A few towns fall short of the estimate. The Judiciary ticket runs up to the Electors. The town of Potsdam gave 925 majority for Garfield.

WELLSVILLE, Nov. 2.—Returns from 11 towns of Alleghany County give a net Republican gain of 268. If this continues throughout the county it will give Garfield 3,800 majority.

GENESEO, Nov. 2.—Livingston County, with three towns estimated, gives Garfield 1,250 majority.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 2.—A largely increased vote was polled in Montgomery County. Returns indicate that the majority for the Republican Electoral ticket in the county will be 300, a Republican gain over 1876 of 609. Amsterdam gives 815 Republican majority. Cornelius Van Buren (Rep.) is elected member of Assembly, with the whole Republican county ticket. West, for member of Congress, runs ahead of his ticket and carries the county by 400 majority and his district by 2,500.

OWEGO, Nov. 2.—Tioga County gives Garfield 1,152, a Republican gain of 373 over the vote of 1876. Folger runs up with the Electoral ticket. Congressman Dwight's majority in the county is over 1,100. E. G. Nowlan is re-elected to the Assembly by over 900. Dwight, Congressman, is re-elected in the district by a largely increased majority.

JAMAICA, Nov. 2.—Perry Belmont, Democrat, candidate for Congress in the First District—Queens, Richmond, and Suffolk Counties—is elected by at least from 1,500 to 2,000 majority.

NEW-BRIGHTON, Nov. 2.—Richmond County gives Hancock 1,526 majority; Erastus Brooks, for Assembly, 1,546.

REPORTS FROM THE COUNTIES.

WARSAW, Nov. 2.—Wyoming County and town gives an estimated majority of 1,400 for Garfield. W. J. HUMPHREY, Chairman Republican County Committee.

TROY, Nov. 2.—The Republican majority in Rensselaer County is about 700. N. DAVENPORT, Chairman Republican County Committee.

PLATTSBURG, Nov. 2.—Clinton County complete gives Garfield 1,850 majority. Bowen, (Rep.,) for Assembly, has over 2,200 majority. W. J. MCCAFFREY, Chairman Republican County Committee.

SCHENECTADY, Nov. 2.—Schenectady County gives Garfield 600 majority. West, for Congress, has 800 majority; Lasher, for Assembly, 400 majority. JOHN W. VEEDER, Chairman Republican County Committee.

CATSKILL, Nov. 2.—Greene County will not give over 700 Democratic majority. THEODORE C. TEALE, Chairman Republican County Committee.

NYACK, Nov. 2.—Rockland County gives Hancock 729 majority. Beach, for Congress, has 520 majority. D. J. BLAUVELT, Chairman Republican County Committee.

BINGHAMTON, Nov. 2.—Broome County gives a Republican majority of from 1,700 to 1,800, a Republican gain over 1876 of 400 or 500. S. C. MILLARD, Chairman Republican County Committee.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Nov. 2.—Garfield's majority in Dutchess County is 20,700; Ketcham, (Rep.,) for Congress, has 3,900; Carpenter, (Rep.,) for Assembly, First District, 800; Dutcher, (Rep.,) Second District, 1,200. JAMES E. DUTCHER, Chairman Republican County Committee.

JAMAICA, Long Island, Nov. 2.—Queens County gives Hancock a majority of 2,100. Cock and Bulmer are both elected. Belmont's majority is 1,500. ISAAC H. COCKS, Chairman Republican County Committee.

DANSVILLE, Nov. 2.—Livingston County gives the Republicans 13 majority. Twelve towns have been heard from, and five are estimated. K. M. Scott is elected member of Assembly. E. G. Lapham, for Congress, runs ahead of the Electoral ticket. J. B. MOREY, Chairman Republican County Committee.

ROCHESTER, Nov. 2.—Partial returns indicate a majority in Monroe County of from 3,000 to 3,500; Rochester City, 1,300. H. F. VAN DAKE, Chairman Republican County Committee.

LYONS, Nov. 2.—The returns indicate a Republican majority of 2,400 on the Electoral ticket in Wayne County. Both Republican Assemblymen are elected. WILLIAM KREUTZER, Chairman Republican County Committee.

AUBURN, Nov. 2.—Auburn City gives Garfield 1,045 majority. The county complete gives 3,425. E. A. WOODIN, Chairman Republican County Committee.

GLEN'S FALLS, Nov. 2.—Warren County gives 600 majority for Garfield and Arthur. F. A. JOHNSON, Chairman Republican County Committee.

ITHACA, Nov. 2.—The official majority in Tompkins County on the Electoral vote is 947. T. J. MCELHENY, Chairman Republican County Committee.

GOSHEN, Nov. 2.—Garfield carries Orange County by at least 500 majority. Pierson, for Congress, has about the same. Dickey, Republican, is elected to the Assembly in the First District; Clark, Democrat, elected in the Second. W. E. MAPES, Chairman Republican County Committee.

HAVANA, Nov. 2.—Schuyler County, partly estimated, gives a majority for Garfield of 600. Dwight, for Congress, has 600. Beach (Rep.) is elected member of Assembly. J. C. BRODERICK, Secretary Republican County Committee.

SYRACUSE, Nov. 2.—Onondaga County gives about 4,500 Republican majority. FRANCIS HENDRICKS, Chairman Republican County Committee.

OSWEGO, Nov. 2.—Returns from 28 election districts in this county out of 40 give a Republican majority of 2,800. The estimated majority in the county is 3,200. CHARLES NORTH, Chairman Republican County Committee.

ALBION, Nov. 2.—Orleans County gives a Republican majority of 1,550. C. D. KNAPP, Chairman Republican County Committee.

ALBANY, Nov. 2.—Hancock will probably have 2,500 majority in this county. Nolan (Dem.) is elected to Congress. The Republicans elect Draper, Assemblyman, in the Second, and Campbell in the Fourth, District. A. S. DRAPER, Chairman Republican County Committee.

CENTRAL BRIDGE, Nov. 2.—Schoharie County, five towns complete, show net Republican gains over 1876 of 175. The indications are that Hancock will have about 1,500 majority in the county. J. H. MEAD, Chairman Republican County Committee.

CORNING, Nov. 2.—We have not received full returns from all the towns in this county. We estimate the majority for Garfield at 1,500. T. S. PRITCHARD, Chairman Republican County Committee.

CORTLAND, Nov. 2.—Returns from our county give 1,450 majority for the whole ticket. J. C. CARMICHAEL, Chairman Republican County Committee.

MORRISVILLE, Nov. 2.—The majority on Electors in Madison County, partly estimated, is 2,100. A. M. HOLMES, Chairman Republican County Committee.

FULTONVILLE, Nov. 2.—Montgomery County gives 200 majority for Garfield and elects Van Buren, Republican, to the Assembly. T. R. HORTON, Chairman Republican County Committee.

CANANDAIGUA, Nov. 2.—Ontario County gives about 1,200 majority for Garfield. W. L. PARKHURST, Chairman Republican County Committee.

BATAVIA, Nov. 2.—Genesee County complete gives Garfield 1,335 majority. Holmes, Republican Assemblyman, is elected. H. F. TARBOX, Chairman Republican County Committee.

RIVERHEAD, Long Island, Nov. 2.—Sixteen election districts in Suffolk County give Garfield 476 majority. The same district gave Hoskins last year 539 majority. The county will probably give 300 Republican majority. G. F. STACKPOLE, Secretary Republican County Committee.

WATERLOO, Nov. 2.—Jefferson County gives Garfield 2,400 majority; Miller, for Congress, runs up with the ticket; Skinner, for Assembly, has about 1,800 majority; Benninger, for Assembly, in the Second District, is elected by 200 majority. C. R. SKINNER, Chairman Republican County Committee.

JOHNSTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 2.—Fulton County gives Garfield and Arthur a Republican majority of 1,100, a gain over 1876 of 800. A. J. THOMPSON, Chairman Republican County Committee.

THE ROLL OF CONGRESSMEN.

BALLSTON, Nov. 2.—My majority for Congress will be over 3,000. GEORGE WEST, Republican candidate for Congress.

LYONS, Nov. 2.—My majority is about 5,000. Wayne County, about 2,400 for Garfield. J. H. CAMP, Republic canandidate for Congress.

CANANDAIGUA, Nov. 2.—My majority in the Twenty-seventh District is estimated at 3,500. Raines, for the Assembly, has 1,000. E. G. LAPHAM, Republican candidate for Congress.

ROCHESTER, Nov. 2.—My majority in this Congressional district, as near as I can now estimate, will reach 5,000. JOHN VAN VOORHIS, Republican candidate for Congress.

RONDOUT, Nov. 2.—We estimate my majority in this Congressional District at 800. Gen. Sharpe is elected in the First Assembly District of Ulster, Turck (Rep.) in the Second District, and Benedict (Dem.) in the Third. THOMAS CORNELL, Republican Candidate for Congress.

DRYDEN, Nov. 2.—The latest reports indicate that my majority will be 4,500, and perhaps more. J. W. DWIGHT, Republican candidate for Congress.

HAMILTON, Nov. 2.—My majority in this, the Twenty-fourth Congressional district, is not less than 6,000. JOSEPH MASON, Republican candidate for Congress.

DELHI, Nov. 2.—Returns already received indicate that I am elected by about 3,000 majority. Lewis, (Rep.,) for Assembly, is also elected. F. JACOBS, JR., Republican Candidate for Congress.

CROWN POINT, Nov. 2.—My majority will be about 5,000. J. HAMMOND, Republican candidate for Congress.

HERKIMER, Nov. 2.—Herkimer County gives Garfield 1,800 majority. My majority in the Congressional district is over 4,000. WARNER MILLER, Republican candidate for Congress.

SYRACUSE, Nov. 2.—Majority in Syracuse is 1,800; in the County of Onondaga, 4,500. All three Republican members of the Assembly are elected. Cortland County gives about 1,800 Republican majority. FRANK HISCOCK, Republican candidate for Congress.

THE ASSEMBLYMEN ELECTED.

CAMBRIDGE, Nov. 2.—I am elected to the Assembly by about 2,000 majority. HIRAM SISSON.

SYRACUSE, Nov. 2.—The Republicans have about 5,000 majority: Hiscock, for Congress, has about 4,750 majority; Alvord, for Assembly, about 1,500 majority; Duguid, for Assembly, about 200 majority; Howland, for Assembly, about 1,500 majority. T. G. ALVORD.

ONEIDA, Nov. 2.—We estimate Garfield's majority in Madison County at about 2,500. My majority for Assembly is over 2,000. D. A. JACKSON.

COMSTOCK, Nov. 2.—My majority in the Second District of Washington County is about 1,300. JAMES E. GOODMAN.

NEWBURG, Nov. 2.—I am elected by about 700 majority in the First Assembly District. JOSEPH M. DICKEY.

ROME, Nov. 2.—My majority in the Third Assembly District of Oneida is from 600 to 800. THOMAS D. ROBERTS.

RONDOUT, Nov. 2.—My majority in the Second District of Ulster, for the Assembly, is from 200 to 300. MARIUS TURCK.

BATAVIA, Nov. 2.—Genesee County gives a Republican Electoral majority of 1,360. For the Assembly I have 1,038, and two Republican towns to hear from. My estimated majority is 1,200. J. W. HOLMES.

MARATHON, Nov. 2.—The Republican majority in Cortland County is about 1,400; my majority for Assembly is about 1,500. A. A. CARLEY.

UTICA, Nov. 2.—My majority in the First District of Oneida County is about 200. JAMES ARMSTRONG.

SAG HARBOR, Long Island, Nov. 2.—I am re-elected to the Assembly from Suffolk County by at least 500 majority. E. A. CARPENTER.

ROCHESTER, Nov. 2.—I am elected by about 200 majority in the Second District of Monroe. JOHN COWLES.

THE EASTERN STATES.

MAINE.

GARFIELD HAS A MAJORITY OF MORE THAN 4,000 OVER EVERYTHING.

AUGUSTA, Me., Nov. 2.—The election in Maine to-day was a very earnest one, both parties getting out their full vote. The Republicans have worked very hard, and Republican gains have been the rule throughout the State. The gains indicate a majority of from 4,000 to 5,000 for the Garfield Electors. The smaller towns yet to be heard from, however, did better in September relatively than the cities and large towns, and the gains in them will probably be lighter. The Prohibition vote having almost entirely disappeared, the straight Greenback vote will reach some 5,000, possibly more. The following is the latest summary: 180 towns give 2,848 Republican gain over the September vote. The total vote is estimated at 150,000.

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 2.—One hundred and fifty-two towns give Garfield 44,426; Fusion, 36,643; Weaver and scattering, 1,288. The same towns in September gave Republicans 41,946; Fusion, 37,647; scattering, 338. Republican majority now 6,496, against 3,961 in September. Republican gain, 2,535. This is over half the vote of the State, and indicates a Republican Majority of between 4,000 and 5,000.

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 2.—One hundred and ninety-three towns give Garfield 50,794; Fusion, 41,801; Weaver and others, 1,665. The same towns in September gave Republican 48,932; Fusion, 43,174; scattering, 372. Republican majority now, 328, against 4,386; gain, 2,942. This indicates a little over 4,000 Republican majority in the State.

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 2.—A careful estimate at this hour (midnight) indicates a majority for Garfield of 4,500 in the State. The Portland *Argus* concedes a majority of 4,000 and a plurality over the Hancock ticket of 5,000.

AUGUSTA, Me., Nov. 2.—The Republicans appear to have polled a larger vote than in September, but the Fusionists' vote has fallen off. There are Republican gains generally over the State. The largest gains are in the manufacturing and business centres. In Kennebec County there is a Republican gain of 800 over the September vote, and a majority for Garfield. This is Senator Blaine's county. It is estimated that Garfield will have 5,000 majority in the State. Meonian Hall is packed with the most delighted and enthusiastic crowd of men ever seen in this city, among them being Senator Blaine, whose presence in the hall was hailed with a perfect tempest of applause. The Weaver vote will be very small.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

THE GARFIELD ELECTORS AND A REPUBLICAN GOVERNOR ELECTED BY A SMALL MAJORITY.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 2.—Chairman Huse, of the New-Hampshire State Republican Committee, claims the election of Bell (Rep.) for Governor, and the Republican candidates for Congress in the Second and Third Districts. The First District is in doubt. One hundred towns give Garfield 15,783, Hancock, 14,21. The same towns in 1876 gave Hayes 14,947; Tilden, 14,829. Bell, (Rep.,) 15,685; Jones, (Dem.,) 14,595; scattering, 282. In 1878—Head, (Rep.,) 13,069; McKean, (Dem.,) 13,787; net Republican gain, 1,476.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Nov. 2.—Much excitement was caused by the discovery that about 200 Republican votes had been cast in five of the wards for Henry A. instead of Henry L. Tilton, one of their Presidential Electors. The error was immediately corrected.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 2.—The Republicans have made a clean sweep in the State, as in every Presidential election since 1860. Returns from two-thirds of the towns, covering all parts of the State, show handsome gains for Garfield on the Gubernatorial vote of 1878. The estimated majority at this writing is at least 2,000. The nomination of Jones for Governor by the Democrats, although his money has been liberally disbursed through the State, has proved entirely unavailing for his party. In some parts of the State he has been scratched by temperance Democrats who could not bring themselves to vote for a brewer. Hall, Briggs, and Farr, (Reps.,) are undoubtedly re-elected to Congress by increased majorities in every district except Hall's, where Sanborn, the Democratic candidate, has evidently been trading for votes for himself at Jones's expense. The Republicans here are jubilant, and a large meeting is now in progress at White's Opera-house, presided over by Gov. Head. Democrats are going home in disgust. The scattering vote will not reach 1,000, although the Prohibition ticket was assisted largely by Democrats who hoped to draw off support from the Republican local ticket. The Legislature and Council are largely Republican.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 2.—Returns up to midnight indicate that the State is Republican by 2,000 majority, and probably three Republican Congressmen elected. The State Senate will stand the same as last year—20 Republicans, 4 Democrats. The House is largely Republican. The delay in the returns of cities is owing to the extra labor in counting and sealing the votes as required by law. Vote of 145 towns: Garfield, 25,658; Hancock, 23,250. Same towns 1876: Hayes, 24,204; Tilden, 26,073; net Republican gain, 1,364. For Governor—Bell, 25,441; Jones, 23,096; scattering, 470. The same towns in 1878 gave Head, (Rep.,) 21,791; McKean, (Dem.,) 21,707; net Republican gain, 1,801.

THE GRANITE STATE REPUBLICANS.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 2.—One hundred and fifty towns give Garfield 27,484; Hancock, 24,909; scattering, 354. This would indicate a majority of 2,500 in the State, and the election of all our members of Congress. It has been the hardest struggle ever fought in this State on account of the immense amounts of money poured into the State on the eve of the election, with the intention of taking the Republicans by surprise. Thanks to the organization and pluck of the Republicans of the State, the efforts of the Bourbons have proved abortive. We have also carried both branches of the Legislature, the House by a larger majority than two years ago. Our victory is complete. H. H. HUSE, Chairman Republican State Committee.

VERMONT.

THE GREEN MOUNTAIN REPUBLICANS ROLL UP A MAJORITY OF 30,000.

RUTLAND, Nov. 2.—Thirty-six towns give Garfield 10,430 and Hancock 4,959, a net Republican gain of 815. This per cent. will give the State to Garfield by 30,000 majority.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Vt., Nov. 2.—Ninety-two towns give Garfield 25,543, Hancock 10,408, Weaver 735. Garfield's majority, 14,400. In 1876 the same number of towns gave Hayes 24,418, Tilden 11,681, Hayes's majority, 12,737. Republican gain over 1876, 1,663, Democratic loss since 1876, 1,273.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Nov. 2.—The returns are coming in slowly. Sixty-one towns show a gain of 1,138 over the majority of September, which was 25,012. The indications are that Garfield will have a majority estimated at 28,000.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Nov. 2.—The election in Vermont was wholly without excitement. This city goes 118 Republican gain over September. Eleven towns in Chittenden County give Garfield 3,257; Hancock, 1,817; Weaver, 75; the same in September gave Farnham 3,530; Phelps, 2,123; Heath, 90. Scattering returns indicate a total vote of 65,000, a Republican plurality of 27,000 and a majority of 26,000.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Vt., Nov. 2.—One hundred and eleven towns in Vermont give Garfield 30,346; Hancock, 13,518; Weaver, 871, scattering, 15; Garfield's majority, 16,942. The same towns in 1876 gave Hayes 28,830; Tilden, 13,832; scattering, 24; Hayes's majority, 14,974; increase in the Republican majority, 1,968.

MASSACHUSETTS.

A MAJORITY OF MORE THAN 50,000 FOR GARFIELD—ALL THE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS REPUBLICAN EXCEPT ONE.

BOSTON, Nov. 2—11 o'clock.—The Republicans in Massachusetts have recovered their old-time majority. Returns from over half the State indicate that the Garfield Electors are chosen by a majority exceeding that of four years ago, which was about 40,000, and reaching toward the big majorities of 1872 and 1868. Long, Republican candidate for Governor, will have as decided a majority as the Republican Electors. The Republicans have swept all the Congressional Districts with one exception—the Fourth—which is the one Boston district held by the Democrats. In this district Leopold Morse is elected by a plurality of but 71 against a majority two years ago of nearly 4,000, and four years ago of something over a thousand. A. A. Ranney, Republican, is elected in the Third District by a majority of over 700, a gain on Field's majority of two years ago of 300. Stone, in the Sixth District, is elected over Boynton, Fusion, by a substantial majority. Bowman in the Fifth District has from 4,000 to 5,000 majority over his Democratic opponent, and Candler in the Eighth has made an unexpectedly good run. The Legislature shows an increased Republican majority.

Only three or four arrests were made here to-day for illegal voting. One hundred and fifty-two towns and wards give Garfield 82,664; Hancock, 58,859. The same towns in 1876 gave Hayes 75,116 and Tilden 69,269.

BOSTON, Nov. 2.—The complete vote of Boston is as follows: Garfield, 25,487; Hancock, 27,366; Weaver, 193; Dow, 50; Hancock's plurality, 1,929. For Governor—Long, 25,666; Thompson, 27,191; Sargent, 293; Almy, 84; Thompson's plurality, 1,527.

For Congressmen—Third District—Ranney, (Rep.,) 13,105; Dearborn, (Dem.,) 11,969; Fairbanks, (Grbk.,) 61; Cushing, (Proh.,) 16; Ranney's plurality, 1,136.

Fourth District—Morse, (Dem.,) 10,631; Hayes, (Rep.,) 10,560; Danforth, (Proh.,) 11; Phillips, (Grbk.,) 16. Morse's plurality, 71. This sets at rest the claim of Hayes's election, and leaves the Massachusetts delegation to Congress 10 Republicans and 1 Democrat.

The *Journal* claims a plurality in Massachusetts of from 40,000 to 50,000.

Returns from the Sixth Congressional District: Stone, (Rep.,) 14,119; Boynton, 11,959; Stone's majority, 2,160.

BOSTON, Nov. 2.—Midnight.—It is now believed that Hayes (Rep.) is elected over Morse in the Congressional District, an official count showing 141 more votes for Hayes than at first reported, thus giving him a plurality of 25 votes. The district, at all events, is in doubt to-night, and a recount will probably be necessary. The Republicans claim Hayes's election, and thus a full Republican delegation in Congress. The full vote in the Third District gives Ranney a plurality of 1,136. Stone, in the Sixth District, has a plurality of about 2,000. Candler, in the Eighth, has 3,000 majority. Hancock, in Boston, has less than 2,000 majority, against 3,287 for Tilden in 1876. Long, for Governor, runs ahead of his ticket in Boston.

A CLEAN SWEEP IN MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 2.—The latest returns from all sections of our State indicate the election of the Garfield Electoral ticket and Gov. Long by a majority of 50,000 at least. We have carried, also, our full Republican Congressional delegation, although Morse claims an election. Clean sweep on the rest of our ticket. EDW. H. HASKELL, Chairman Republican State Committee.

CONNECTICUT.

THE STATE REPUBLICAN BY BETWEEN 2,000 AND 3,000 MAJORITY—THE LEGISLATURE LARGELY REPUBLICAN.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 2.—One hundred and eleven towns give a Republican gain on President of 4,807 and Democratic gain of 400; net Republican gain, 3,807. Hartford gives English, Democratic candidate for Governor, but 89 majority, a loss of 1,100 since 1878. Hartford County gives Bigelow 899 majority, with two towns to hear from, a gain of 2,800. It is probable that the Republican majority in the State will not fall below 3,000. The Republican majority in the First Congressional District is about 1,000. Wait, (Rep.,) in Third District, has a large majority. The Second and Fourth Districts are uncertain. The Legislature is largely Republican.

NEW-HAVEN, Nov. 2.—New-Haven gives Garfield, 5,731; Hancock, 7,916. For Governor—Bigelow, 5,794; English, 7,811. For Congress—Wallace, 5,761; Phelps, 7,965.

HARTFORD, Nov. 2.—One hundred and twenty towns give Garfield 43,099; Hancock, 39,415; Republican majority, 3,684. The same towns in 1876 gave Hayes 38,098; Tilden, 38,960; Democratic majority, 863; Republican gain, 4,546.

The streets are crowded with people, and there is great rejoicing among Republicans over the result of the election. A large Republican meeting was held this evening, and addresses were made by Gen. J. R. Hawley, S. L. Clemens, (Mark Twain,) the Rev. J. H. Twitchell, the Hon. J. R. Buck, the Rev. Dr. Parker, and others.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 2.—Garfield will have a plurality in the State of about 4,200. Bigelow (Rep.) and the whole State ticket is elected by from 2,000 to 2,500 majority. Buck, in the First District, Wait, in the Third, and Miles, in the Fourth, all Republicans, are elected to Congress, and Phelps, (Dem.,) in the Second, the same as the old delegation. The

Legislature Republican on joint ballot by about 90 majority, just about the same as last year. Democrats probably elect but one Sheriff—Byxbee, in New-Haven County. The other seven counties elect Republicans, a gain in three counties. The Republicans carry the Second, Sixth, Eighth, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth, and Twentieth Districts. The Democrats have the Fourth, Eighteenth, and Tenth. P. T. Barnum's election is in doubt. The Legislature will choose a Republican successor to United States Senator Eaton.

Returns from all but 22 small towns in Connecticut give Garfield 59,392; Hancock, 58,050. These cannot alter the result, and will increase rather than decrease the Republican majority.

THE VOICE OF CONNECTICUT.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 2.—One hundred and twenty-three towns give Garfield 39,012; Hancock, 35,082; Republican majority 3,930. Mills, in the Fourth District, is elected to Congress.
GEORGE M. HARMON,
Chairman Republican State Committee.

RHODE ISLAND.

A REPUBLICAN MAJORITY OF 7,150 AND TWO REPUBLICAN CONGRESSMEN.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 2.—The following is the full vote of the State: Garfield, 18,124; Hancock, 10,774; Weaver, 234; Dow, 18; scattering, 8; Garfield's majority, 7,150. For Congress: First District—Nelson W. Aldrich, (Rep.,) 9,508; Isaac Lawrence, (Dem.,) 4,567; Henry W. Gram, (Grbk.,) 159; scattering, 10. Second District—Jonathan Chace, (Rep.,) 8,515; Franklin Treat, (Dem.,) 6,027; John F. Smith, (Grbk.,) 90; scattering, 47. The Republicans will have a grand jubilee at midnight.

PROVIDENCE, Nov. 2.—The total vote in Rhode Island is as follows: Garfield, 18,188; Hancock, 10,784, and Weaver, 141. Garfield's majority, 7,263. In 1876 Hayes had 15,789, Tilden 10,700, and Cooper 72; scattering 74.

THE MIDDLE STATES.

PENNSYLVANIA.

FORTY-FIVE THOUSAND REPUBLICAN MAJORITY—LARGE REPUBLICAN GAINS.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2.—The result in Pennsylvania is a sweeping Republican victory, including the Electoral ticket, State officers, both branches of the Legislature, and a gain of 1, possibly 2, Congressmen. The returns at midnight are very incomplete the early figures showing such definite and large Republican gains that anxiety to hear news gave place to entire confidence in the State result and a desire to hear from other States. Philadelphia gives about 25,000 majority, Allegheny 15,000, Lancaster 9,000, Chester 4,000, and other Republican counties generally show gains. The Democrats have held their ground in most of their counties, and made moderate gains in a few. In some Democratic districts, where the Republicans, two years ago by extra work and good luck captured members, the Democrats have regained them, but large margins of gain in Republican counties will give a good majority in both branches of the Legislature. At midnight it is fair to estimate the majority for Garfield in the State at not less than 45,000, with room for it to go higher. The Democrats concede it a Waterloo defeat, and there is no limit to the enthusiasm of the Republicans, who have been parading the streets all night with torches, banners, and music. Ward's majority (Delaware County) will certainly reach 5,300, and may reach 6,000.

Twenty-six wards in Philadelphia show a Republican majority of 28,409—a Republican gain of 8,370; 29 wards out of the 31 give Pattison, Democratic candidate for Controller, 6,497 majority. Northampton County gives a Democratic majority of about 5,600; a Republican gain of over 300. Snyder County gives a Democratic majority of about 500, a Democratic gain of 100. Cumberland County is Democratic by about 1,100, a Democratic gain of 200. O'Neill's official majority, for Congress, in his district in Philadelphia, is 6,097.

The Congressmen elected in Pennsylvania are as follows: First District, H. H. Bingham, (Rep.;) Second, Charles O'Neill, (Rep.;) Third, S. J. Randall, (Dem.;) Fourth, W. D. Kelley, (Rep.;) Fifth, A. C. Harmer, (Rep.;) Sixth, William Ward, (Rep.;) Seventh, William Godshalk, (Rep.;) Eighth, Daniel Ermentrout, (Dem.;) Ninth, A. Herr Smith, (Rep.;) Tenth, William Mutchler, (Dem.;) Eleventh, Robert Klotz, (Dem.;) Twelfth, James A. Scranton, (Rep.;) Thirteenth, W. Ryan, (Dem.;) probably Fourteenth, Samuel F. Barr, (Rep.;) Fifteenth, C. C. Jadwin, (Rep.;) Sixteenth, R. J. C. Walker, (Rep.;) Seventeenth, J. W. Campbell, (Rep.;) Eighteenth, R. Milton Spear, (Dem.;) probably Nineteenth, F. C. Beltzhoover, (Dem.;) Twentieth, Andrew G. Curtin, (Dem.;) Twenty-first, M. R. Wise, (Dem.;) Twenty-second, Russell Errett, (Rep.;) Twenty-third, Thomas M. Bayne, (Rep.;) Twenty-fourth, W. S. Shallenberger, (Rep.;) Twenty-fifth, Harry White, (Rep.;) Twenty-sixth, S. H. Miller, (Rep.;) Twenty-seventh, S. F. Watson, (Rep.)

Corrected returns from Norristown, the home of Gen. Hancock, give Garfield 407 majority, a Republican gain of 146. Lancaster County shows a net Republican gain of 750, with 25 of the 70 districts still to be heard from. The Republican majority in the county will probably be about 8,700. The riot in Broad-street was caused by an assault upon the Republican clubs near Chestnut-street. About 100 shots were fired, and until Mayor Stokely, with about 100 officers arrived on the spot the affair looked serious. All is quiet now. The street has been cleared by the Police, who are now patrolling the locality. Several men were seen to fall, but only one thus far has been admitted to the hospital. Twenty-three wards in this city, show a Republican majority of 22,489, a Republican gain of 7,409. In Delaware County the Republican majority is 2,400, a Republican gain of over 900.

In Adams County the Democratic majority is about 600, a Democratic gain of 100. In Chester County the Republican majority *is about 3,500, a Republican gain of* 500. In Clinton County the Democratic majority is 900, a Republican gain of 650. Nineteen districts of Luzerne County, including eight wards of Wilkesbarre, show a Republican majority of 546, a Republican gain of 485. Scranton, (Rep.,) is elected to Congress. Franklin County gives a Republican majority of about 400, a Republican gain of about 100. In Lehigh County the Democratic majority is 1,700, a Republican gain of 450. Allegheny County, 38 precincts, gives a Republican majority of 5,500, which indicates a Republican majority of 17,000 in the county. Carbon County gives a Democratic majority of about 700; a Democratic gain of 250. The returns from Allegheny County, up to 11 o'clock are very meagre, it is estimated the county will give Garfield 15,000 majority. Bayne, (Rep.,) is returned to Congress from the Twenty-third District, Allegheny, by about 5,000 majority. It is impossible to give the vote of the Twenty-second District, but it is very close.

In Montgomery County the estimated Democratic majority is 1,000, a Democratic gain of about 700. This is Hancock's birthplace. Schuylkill County gives a Democratic majority of about 2,000, a Democratic gain of 300; Perry County, Republican majority, 200, Republican gain, 300; Lycoming County, Democratic majority of about 1,400; Democratic gain, 100.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 2.—The Republican majority in this county is 12,000. Bayne's majority is 7,000. In Lancaster A. Herr Smith's majority is about 8,700. S. D. H. Miller's majority in the Twenty-sixth District is over 2,500; in Mercer County, over 1,200.

MEADVILLE, Nov. 2.—Miller in this Congressional district will have at least 2,500 majority.

FIFTY THOUSAND MAJORITY.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2.—Pennsylvania returns thus far are highly favorable to the Republicans. No very correct estimate can yet be made. Garfield's majority is more likely to exceed than fall below 50,000. Scranton and Campbell, both Republican gains, are elected to Congress. Three close districts are not fully reported.
JOHN CESSNA,
Chairman Republican State Committee.

PENNSYLVANIA CONGRESSMEN.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Nov. 2.—Indications are that my majority will be about 7,000.
THOMAS M. BAYNE,
Member of Congress, Twenty-third District, Pennsylvania.

[illegible] teenth Congressional District of Pennsylvania is Republican by 2,000.
SAMUEL F. BARR,
Republican Candidate, Fourteenth District.

NEW-JERSEY.

FOUR OF THE SEVEN CONGRESSMEN PROBABLY REPUBLICAN.

TRENTON, Nov. 2.—Mercer County gives Garfield 300 majority, and J. Hart Brewer, (Rep.,) for Congress, 800 majority. The Republicans elect John Taylor State Senator by over 500 majority. They also elect three Republican Assemblymen—C. S. Robinson, in the First; M. C. Coleman, in the Second, and J. V. D. Beekman, in the Third District—a gain of State Senator and 1 Assemblyman. In 1876 the Republican majority in the county was 53—a gain of 247.

The Democratic State Committee claim *that the State has been carried for Hancock, and for Ludlow for Governor.* The Republicans claim to have elected four Congressmen out of seven. The delegation will stand the same as last session. The Legislature is still in doubt, although the Republicans claim a majority on joint ballot.

Passaic County will give 1,700 Republican majority, a gain of nearly 1,400 over 1876, and elects three Republican Assemblymen and Republican Surrogate. Hill's majority for Congress is about 1,500.

BOONTON, N. J., Nov. 2.—Morris County will give a Republican majority of about 800. The Hon. James C. Youngblood (Rep.) is elected Senator, and the election of John Hill to Congress is assured.

Bergen County, all but two towns, gives a Republican gain for Garfield of 490. Potts runs about 30 behind. J. Hart Brewer's majority is over 1,000.

CAMDEN, N. J., Nov. 2.—The Republican majority in Camden County is estimated at 2,000, a gain of about 700.

Essex County gives Garfield about 3,500 majority, a gain of 1,500 over 1876. Potts, Republican candidate for Governor, has 3,800 majority. Phineas Jones (Rep.) is elected to Congress by 2,500 majority over Balbach, (Dem.) The Republicans also elect seven out of nine Assemblymen, a gain of one over last year. The city of Newark gives Garfield 1,700 majority, Potts 1,894, Jones 1,261.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 2.—The contest in this State has been a very close one, and shows Republican gains in many precincts. The returns come in slowly. Ludlow (Democrat) is probably elected Governor. The State has gone for Hancock. Brewer, (Rep.,) is no doubt elected to Congress in the Second District, and Robeson, (Rep.,) in the First. Ross, (Dem.,) is elected in the Third District, and Harris, (Dem.,) in the Fourth. The Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Districts are not heard from. Taylor, (Rep.,) is elected over More, (Dem.,) for State Senator in Mercer County, by about 500 majority. Beekman and Robinson, (Reps.,) and Donnelly, (Dem.,) are elected to the Assembly.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 2.—Passaic County gives a Republican majority of between 1,200 and 1,400, against 373 for President Hayes. Jacob Labus (Rep.) is elected to the Assembly from the First District, R. M. Morehead (Rep.) from the Second District, and Thomas B. Vreeland (Rep.) from the Third District. John Hill is elected to Congress from the Fifth District, comprising Bergen, Morris, and Passaic. McDonald is elected Surrogate of Passaic County.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 2.—The complete vote of this city gives Hancock 445 majority, a Democratic gain of 243; Miles Ross, for Congress, 469 majority, and Ludlow, (Dem.) for Governor, 665. This is Ludlow's home. The vote in this city indicates that Miles Ross is re-elected.

RED BANK, Nov. 3.—The Democrats elect H. W. Murphy in the First Assembly District, D. A. Bell in the Second, and Charles Allen in the Third. Allen is elected by 1 majority. His seat will be contested. The Democrats gain two members in this county. Ludlow, for Governor, will have a majority of about 2,000 in Monmouth County.

CAMDEN, N. J., Nov. 2.—Cumberland County gives a Republican majority of about 400, a Democratic gain of about 125.

JERSEY CITY, Nov. 3.—The Republican gains in New-Jersey have been considerable. It is probable, however, that Hancock and English have a majority of about 5,000. Ludlow's election to the Governorship, by a reduced majority, is claimed by the Democratic State Committee. The probabilities as to the Congressional election are: From the First District, George M. Robeson, (Rep.;) Third District, Miles Ross, (Dem.;) Sixth, Phineas Jones, (Rep.;) Seventh, A. A. Hardenbergh, (Dem.) In the Second District, Brewer (Rep.) does not keep up with his ticket. The result is not known as to the contest there. In the Fourth District, Kilpatrick (Rep.) has probably overcome the Democratic majority in Sussex, and he makes gains in other Democratic strongholds, but his election is doubtful. In the Fifth District the race between Hill (Rep.) and Cutler (Dem.) is too close to make an estimate as to probable results.

For State Senator, Gardner (Rep.) is re-elected in Atlantic, Isaac Wortendyke (Dem.) in Bergen, Paxton (Dem.) in Hudson, John Taylor (Rep.) in Mercer, Youngblood (Rep.) in Morris, and Blodget (Dem.) in Ocean.

In Union County the Republicans have a probable majority of 500 in the county. The city of Elizabeth gives 400 Republican majority. The Assemblymen probably elected are J. O. Hoyt, G. J. Parrott, and F. W. Sheldon, all Republicans.

In Essex County the majority for the Republican National ticket is about 3,500. In Newark City it is about 1,800. Potts, the Republican candidate for Governor, runs ahead of his ticket in the county. In Newark City his majority is about 2,000. Phineas Jones is elected to Congress over Balbach by about 2,900. The Assemblymen-elect are: First District—Thomas W. Langstroth, (Rep.;) Second, J. L. Munn, (Rep.;) Third, H. Van Duyne, (Rep.;) Fourth, William R. Williams, (Rep.;) Fifth, William Wright, (Rep.;) Sixth, Charles H. G. Breuemer, (Rep.;) Seventh, E. A. Wilkinson, (Rep.;) Eighth, Michael McMahon, (Dem.;) Ninth, Thomas O'Connor. This is a gain of one Assemblyman in Essex.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Nov. 2.—Somerset County gives Garfield about 50 majority, Potts 100, and Thompson, Republican candidate for Sheriff, 150 majority. A Democratic Clerk and one Democratic Assemblyman are elected.

DELAWARE.

THE STATE GIVES HANCOCK BUT 1,000 MAJORITY.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 2.—With the exception of some slight trouble in this city, between Deputy Sheriffs and United States Deputy Marshals, the election in Delaware passed off quietly. The vote was the heaviest ever polled in Delaware. Owing to the fact that the tickets contain many names, and many split tickets were cast, the counting will not be concluded till to-morrow. Meagre returns now at hand indicate the election of Martin (Dem.) to Congress over Houston (Rep.) by a greatly reduced majority, and that the Democrats have elected their county tickets in Kent and Sussex by majorities reduced at least 70 per cent. The Republicans have elected their entire ticket in New-Castle County by a majority of at least 800. This is virtually a great Republican victory.

The returns received indicate a majority in the State of at least 1,000 for Hancock. The Democrats will secure at least 14 of the 21 Legislators, and the probabilities are that their ticket will be unanimously elected.

DOVER, Del., Nov. 2.—The returns from the State are meagre, but the indications are that the Republicans have reduced the Democratic majority of 2,600 to 600.

THE WESTERN STATES.

INDIANA.

A QUIET ELECTION DAY AND AN ASSURED REPUBLICAN MAJORITY—MR. ENGLISH'S "KEGS" FAIL TO SAVE HIM.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 2.—The election passed off with comparative quiet in this city, although the tactics adopted by the Democrats stirred up the blood of the Republicans to the last degree. As soon as the polls opened it was evident that the Democrats had determined upon a systematic effort at challenging, particularly the negro vote, with the purpose of delay. This scheme extended so far as, in some wards, to result in the challenge by leading Democrats of their neighbors, men who were born in Indianapolis, and in two instances men of the highest respectability and standing were challenged. The result of this was that a few votes were prevented from going into the box, but not enough to pay the [illegible] suspicion it was undertaken. Early in the day English and his men visited the polls, and in several of them left kegs to be tapped for the good of the party. They were not large enough for barrels. At noon half a dozen Cincinnati repeaters were arrested, but, with the exception of these and the arrests made in the morning, there were no arrests for violation of the election law, and the public peace was well preserved. There has not been such general good feeling as there was on the day of the State election, by reason of the contemptible speeches of Hendricks and McDonald last night, and the still more contemptible practices at the polls under the direction of English. It is also susceptible of proof that a member of the Democratic Executive Committee was in Cincinnati two or three days before the election on business of so special a nature that he concealed the fact of his visit there. The influx of Democratic repeaters and roughs from there, one of them at least with a letter addressed to Austin H. Brown, member of the Democratic National Committee for this State, and Chairman of the Campaign Committee, *may explain the nature of his business.*

The vote in this city aggregates 19,418, 71 less than in October, but a remarkably full vote. The scattering returns and estimates received up to 9 o'clock indicate that the Republicans have at least held their own. The reports throughout the State show a lighter vote than in October. The election passed off quietly, and no trouble nor unusual arrests have been reported.

At 9 o'clock the crowds about the *Sentinel* office had dwindled away, and Republicans were very jubilant. The Democrats conceded the State at this hour by 5,000 majority to the Republicans. The reports are very vacillating, showing Republican and Democratic gains alternately, but they indicate that there will be no substantial change over the October plurality.

At 10:25 P. M. Senator Hendricks and Mr. McDonald abandoned the Democratic head-quarters and went home. Nobody at this time doubted the completeness of the Republican triumph in the Nation, and there is no room to question the certainty of Republican success in this State. The Republicans are happy and noisy. Gov. Porter thinks that Garfield will have an increase over his plurality in October.

The total vote in this city is 19,418, 71 less than the vote of October. In the Sixth Ward the Republicans gain 22. In Wayne Township, this county, the Republicans gain 32. Sixty voting places, from as many counties in the State, show a Republican gain of 25 on the total vote and a Democratic loss of 46; net Republican gain 71. The returns thus far show about equal Republican and Democratic gains in 110 towns. The net Republican gain is 5, indicating a Republican majority in the State of about the same as that given for Porter at the October election.

At 11:30 o'clock Mr. English turned down the lights in his office and said, "Well, boys, we had better go home," and all the Democrats left. Before midnight nearly everybody on the streets, Republicans and Democrats alike, had disappeared, leaving only the telegraph force and the Republican committee at work. The returns from the State continue to improve the Republican prospects, and the indications are now that the plurality may reach 8,000. The majority in this county will be near 2,500, a gain of 300 over the October election.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 2—12 *P. M.*—Returns from 300 precincts show a Republican net gain of 52. This covers fully 25 per cent. of the vote of the State. It is quite safe to predict that there will be no special change from the result in October. The Republicans are wild over a dispatch from ex-Senator Dorsey saying that Garfield's majority in New-York will be over 40,000, and that we have carried every Northern State and probably Delaware and Florida. The Republicans have made gains in Decatur, Johnson, Tippecanoe, Vigo, Warrick, and Vanderburg Counties. Mr. Orth telegraphs that Tippecanoe gains 200 votes. Mr. English concedes Indiana by 5,000, and has stopped figuring on the Electoral College.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 3—1 A. M.—Judging from the returns now in, Indiana will give her Electoral vote to Garfield by 6,000 majority.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 3.—Returns from precincts casting 22 per cent. of the vote of the State give Garfield a net gain of 26 over the plurality of Porter for Governor. This indicates that Garfield's plurality will not be far from 7,000. The Democracy made a stubborn and determined effort to reverse the result of the October election, spending money lavishly, and using repeaters from Ohio almost without effort at concealment. Good, steady work has neutralized their efforts.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 3.—Four hundred voting places show Republican gains of 408 over the October vote. Twenty-nine per cent. of the State is heard from. The returns would indicate over 8,000 majority in the State, but as several of the largest Democratic counties in the southern part of the State are yet to hear from, the majority will probably not exceed 7,000 in the State.

A VERY SANGUINE DEMOCRAT.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 3.—The *Daily Sentinel* editorial says that at 2 o'clock it is not inclined to give up the probability of Hancock's election. It says: "Whitelaw Reid concedes 85,000 Democratic majority in New-York City, which, with the Brooklyn majority, puts the State of New-York in doubt. With New-York and New-Jersey and the solid South, Hancock only needs three votes to elect him, and these may be secured on the Pacific coast. We are inclined to believe that Hancock may pull through yet."

OHIO.

REPUBLICAN GAINS SINCE OCTOBER—GARFIELD'S MAJORITY ESTIMATED AT FORTY THOUSAND.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 2.—The election in this city passed off quietly, although in one or two wards trouble was apprehended. There was considerable bull-dozing in the Twelfth Ward, where some of the Republican Irish voters were seriously annoyed by being challenged by the Democrats. The day was all that could have been desired, bright and cool. In the city of Columbus and Franklin County, 16 precincts which have been heard from, indicate Republican gains in the county over the October election of nearly 600. Garfield's majority in the State will be 40,000.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 2—9:30 *P. M.*—Two hundred and forty-six precincts, townships, and wards give a net Republican gain of 3,334, in about one-eighth of the State.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 2.—*Twenty-nine* precincts in Hamilton County show a net Republican gain over the October election of 757. This indicates a Republican majority of 5,000 in the county.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 3—*Midnight.*—The election in Ohio to-day was no surprise to the well informed. The Republican majority will be very close to your estimate sent from here last night, viz., 35,000. The Democrats an hour ago conceded 25,000, and Republican gains have grown since then. There was little excitement, but a very full vote. As far as can be determined at this hour the Republicans polled about the same vote as in October. The increase in the majority being due to the falling off in the Democratic vote. The feature of the day was the large number of solid business men at the polls. At many wards of this city they organized before sunrise and marched in bodies of from 50 to 200 strong to the polls, where they elected judges, and took turns during the day holding tickets and rallying voters. Cincinnati increases her October majority of 2,300 to 5,000. Columbus is Republican by 300. It went Democratic in October and has been Democratic for many years. The Republicans claim that the Morey forgery contributed to their success. There is great rejoicing here to-night. The streets are thronged at midnight, and the crowds are cheering lustily.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 2.—The election in Cleveland and Cuyahoga County passed off very quietly, the Republicans carrying the county by about 7,500, a gain of 1,500 over the October election. The city is wild with excitement to-night.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 3—2 *A. M.*—Garfield's majority in Ohio is about 35,000.
GEORGE K. NASH,
Chairman Republican State Committee.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 3.—Returns from 600 precincts, wards, and townships, over one-third of the State, show a net Republican gain of 9,400, and indicate a majority for Garfield of 40,000.

COLUMBUS, Nov. 2.—This city to-night is filled with fire-works, music, and rejoicing. The City Hall was packed to suffocation by Republicans before 7 o'clock, while vast throngs surrounded the newspaper offices, eager to learn the latest news. The night air was cold and chilly, but this did not seem to affect the enthusiastic masses. The scenes on the street, and especially at the City Hall, baffled description. Hats were thrown up, admired badges were lifted up on the shoulders of the enthusiasts, [illegible] the cheers that went forth on the reception of the news from New-York were deafening. The [illegible] sang several campaign songs and the Republicans are making merry over the grand victory achieved to-day. At this hour (midnight) there seems to be little disposition to disperse. At the Democratic head-quarters expressions of disgust and indignation, mingled with curses, fill the air. Barnum, John Kelly, and our own John G. Thompson are roundly berated for the deception they have practiced. Those who thought the Chinese forgery an element of strength are now cursing the stupidity of those who sent it forth. The Democratic committee acknowledge their complete overthrow. The majority for the Republican ticket in the State will not be less than 40,000.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 3.—The following are some of the gains made in this State:

Gallia—Four townships and Gallipolis city, Republican gain, 3; Geauga—Four townships, Republican gain, 98; Greene—Eleven townships and Xenia city, Republican gain, 998; Guernsey—Eleven townships, Democratic gain, 7; *Hancock, six townships, Democratic gain,* 110; Hardin, ten townships, Republican gain, 61; Harrison, ten townships, Republican gain, 58; Henry, three townships, Republican gain, 113; Highland, three townships, Democratic gain, 4; Hocking, two townships, Republican gain, 26; Holmes, three townships, Democratic gain, 14; Huron, two townships, Republican gain, 79; Jackson, six townships, Republican gain, 177; Jefferson, seven townships and Steubenville City, Republican gain, 300.

Miami County—Five townships and Piqua city, Republican gain, 52. Montgomery County—Eight townships, Republican gain, 102; Dayton not reported. Morgan County—Two townships, Democratic gain, 1. Morrow County—Four townships, Republican gain, 69. Muskingum County—Four townships, Republican gain, 20; Zanesville not reported. Noble County—Three townships, Democratic gain, 94. Ottawa County—Six townships, Democratic gain, 87. Perry County—Four townships, Republican gain, 22. Pickaway County—Five townships, Republican gain, 26. Pike County—Three townships, Republican gain, 31. Portage County—Ten townships, Republican gain, 205. Preble County—Four townships, Republican gain, 15. Putnam County—Three townships, Republican gain, 11. Richland County—Ten townships and Mansfield, Republican, gain 140.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 3—2 *A. M.*—At this hour the throngs that have crowded the streets and halls during the night are parading with torches, while the heavens are lighted by bonfires and rockets. John G. Thompson and other Democratic leaders abandoned their head-quarters at 10 o'clock, and the rooms were soon after deserted. In answer to a telegram the Secretary, in ill-humor, replies: "Everything has gone to —, and it is not necessary to give particulars."

THIRTY THOUSAND MAJORITY.

COLUMBUS Ohio, Nov. 2.—Two hundred and forty-one precincts in Ohio, about one-eighth of the State, show 3,300 Republican gain. We will carry the State by 30,000.
GEORGE K. NASH,
Chairman Republican State Committee.

ILLINOIS.

REPUBLICAN GAINS IN THE STATE OUTSIDE OF CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 2.—Returns from 15 townships in Illinois, outside of Chicago, show a net Republican gain of 390.

Returns from seven towns in strong Democratic counties in Central and Southern Illinois show a net Democratic gain of 209.

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—Returns from 34 out of the 180 precincts in this city give a Republican majority of 3,514. There seems to be a Republican gain in several wards, but the amount cannot be stated, nor can it be positively stated whether the Republican gain will be sufficient to carry the city. The indications are that Aldrich, Davis, and Farwell, Republicans, will be returned to Congress from the three city districts. Mayor Harrison, claiming that the precincts were not numerous enough to allow a full vote, ordered that extra polling-places be opened after the close of the polls at 7 o'clock in several wards, and many votes were deposited in the ballot-boxes there placed. There is no certainty that these votes will be counted.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 2—10 *P. M.*—At 7 P. M., when the polls should have closed, Mayor Harrison caused new Judges to be elected and new boxes to be provided, under the direction of the Police, and has proceeded to take ballots from all persons offering them up to this hour.

SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 2.—The First, Third, and Sixth Wards give Garfield 238 majority, a Republican gain of 95.

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—Later returns show sweeping Republican gains in this city, and the election of the entire city, county, State, and national Republican candidates by a majority of over 6,000. The returns from country towns may increase this majority to 9,000 or 10,000, a very heavy gain over the vote in 1876. So far as learned and estimated at this hour, the Congressional delegation from this State will stand: Republicans, 14; Democrats, 5, as follows: Republicans—First District, Aldrich; Second, Davis; Third, Farwell; Fourth, Sherwin; Fifth, Hawk; Sixth, Henderson; Seventh, Cullen; Eighth, Payson; Ninth, Lewis, (probably;) Tenth, Marshall; Thirteenth, Smith; Fourteenth, Cannon; Fifteenth, Forsyth, (probably;) Eighteenth, Thomas, (probably.) Democrats—Eleventh, Singleton; Twelfth, Springer, (probably;) Sixteenth, Sparks; Seventeenth, Morrison, (probably;) Nineteenth, Townshend. If this holds good in the light of later returns, there will be a Republican gain of one Congressman.

According to present information, the Republican majority in Illinois will be not far from 30,000, although claims from Republican sources in various parts of the State place it as high as 40,000. The Republican majority in the State in 1876 was nearly 20,000.

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—It is estimated from all the returns now in that Illinois has gone Republican by from 30,000 to 40,000. Returns from one half of the precincts of Chicago show a majority for Garfield of 5,402. The Republicans gain one Congressman, and possibly two. The city is wild over the returns. The Police force of Chicago arrested several Marshals, but all were released by the United States courts, and the policemen were arrested. Harrison, the Mayor, threatened to keep the polls open after 7 o'clock, and to open new boxes, but the Marshals enforced the law and preserved order. Preparations are being made for a grand salute in honor of the solid North.
J. SHEPARD,
Secretary State Central Committee.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 2.—Returns from 85 towns outside of this city show a net Republican gain of 917. The Republicans claim a gain of one Congressman in the State.

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—The excitement in this city is intense. At midnight a procession, formed in an irregular manner, began marching about the streets, gathering numbers at every street-corner, until the procession became the largest ever seen here, estimated as high as 50,000. The procession secured a band, fire-works and transparencies, and is still marching in the early morning hours to the music of artillery.

Mayor Harrison's plan to allow voters the privilege of depositing ballots after the close of the polls did not succeed, as only 27 votes were deposited in one of the boxes.

Returns from 169 towns in Illinois outside of the city of Chicago give Republican gains of 2,679, and Democratic gains of 1,422. Net Republican gain, 1,257.

MICHIGAN.

THE STATE SURE FOR GARFIELD AND ARTHUR.

DETROIT, Nov. 2.—Fifty precincts in the State give Garfield 2,082 majority, and Jerome, Republican candidate for Governor, 1,560 majority.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 2—10 *P. M.*—Ninety precincts, wards, and townships in Michigan give Garfield 6,415 majority, and Jerome, (Rep.,) for Governor, 5,624 majority.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 3.—Later returns indicate that the Republican Congressional delegation will be solid again. Mr. Lord's majority in this district he estimates at 1,000. Mr. Horr in the Eighth, has run behind somewhat, but is probably safe. Additional returns simply increase the dimensions of the Republican victory.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 3.—Returns at midnight from 114 polling-places in Michigan show a Republican gain over the vote of 1876 of 2,809. This indicates a majority in the State of from 35,000 to 40,000 for Garfield. The Liquor-dealers' Association of the State, a very strong organization, have made a concerted effort to-day to defeat Jerome and Crosby, the Republican candidates for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor. They have distributed thousands of slips over the State, and have circulated everywhere Republican tickets bearing the names of Holloway and Thompson, the Democratic nominees for those offices. So far the net result of this work does not appear to be very great, as their efforts were counter[illegible] Democrats. At most, Jerome and Crosby will not run behind the Electoral ticket more than a few thousand votes, and are elected by large majorities. At no time during the canvass has there been any doubt as to the result. In seven of the Congressional districts the following Republican Representatives are elected: In the Second, Edwin Willets; Third, E. S. Lacey; Fourth, J. C. Burrows; Fifth, G. W. Webber; Sixth, O. L. Spaulding; Seventh, O. D. Conger; Ninth, Jay A. Hubbell. The contested districts were the First and Eighth, and in both a tremendous battle has been fought. Nothing definite is yet heard from either, but probably the Republican wave has carried both of them. Still the Democrats claim both. The Legislature is strongly Republican in both houses. Among the incidents of the day was the marching to the polls, in Kalamazoo, of 325 young voters, who voted the straight Republican ticket.

MICHIGAN GIVES 40,000 MAJORITY.

DETROIT, *Mich., Nov. 2.—Returns* are very incomplete, but the indications are that the State is Republican by 30,000 majority. Seven Republican Congressmen are surely elected, and probably the entire delegation is secured.
H. P. BALDWIN,
Chairman Republican State Committee.

DETROIT, Nov. 3.—The Republican majority in Michigan is nearly 40,000, and the entire Republican Congressional delegation is elected.
H. P. BALDWIN,
Chairman Republican State Committee.

IOWA.

THE STATE STILL STANDS BY ITS REPUBLICAN COLORS.

MARSHALLTOWN, Iowa, Nov. 2.—The indications are that this city will give a Republican majority of about 500, and that the city and county will give 1,000 Republican majority.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Nov. 2.—The Republicans claim the election of Kasson for Congress by 2,500 majority at the very lowest.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Nov. 2.—Returns come in slowly on account of the great length of the ticket. The indications are that the total vote of the State will be 380,000, an increase of 35,000. In Des Moines City the total vote is 4,284, but the count will not be completed before 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning. Returns from 10 precincts in the Seventh Congressional District indicate the election of Kasson (Rep.) by at least 3,000 majority.

IOWA'S GLORIOUS RECORD.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Nov. 3.—Returns received up to this hour (1 A. M.) indicate that the Republican plurality in the State will be at least 75,000, and that the majority over both Hancock and Weaver will be at least 50,000. In the Seventh District, now represented by Gillette, Kasson, Republican, will have from 3,000 to 5,000 majority. Partial returns from the Sixth District, now represented by Weaver, indicate that we have redeemed that district and elected Cutts, (Rep.) All the other districts are Republican by greater or less majorities, and we shall, therefore, have a solid Republican delegation in the next Congress.
JOHN S. RUNNELLS,
Chairman Republican State Central Committee.

WISCONSIN.

A REPUBLICAN GAIN OF 947 IN FIFTY-SEVEN TOWNS.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 2.—Four precincts of the city show a Republican gain of 740 over the vote of 1876. There was a full vote. Fifty-seven towns give a Republican majority of 4,325, a Republican gain of 947.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 2—11 P. M.—Fifty-seven towns give a Republican majority of 4,325, being a Republican gain of 947. Deuster (Dem.) is probably re-elected to Congress from the Fourth District. Bouck (Dem.) is beaten by Guenther (Rep.) in the Sixth District. Bragg, (Dem.,) in the Fifth District, is re-elected by a reduced majority.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 2.—Wisconsin will give 30,000 Republican majority. The Congressmen certainly elected are C. G. Williams, (Rep.,) from the First District; L. B. Caswell, (Rep.,) from the Second; G. C. Hazelton, (Rep.,) from the Third; P. V. Deuster, (Dem.,) from the Fourth; Edward Bragg, (Dem.,) from the Fifth; Richard Guenther, (Rep.,) from the Sixth; Judge Humphrey, (Rep.,) from the Seventh; Thaddeus Pound, (Rep.,) from the Eighth. This is a gain of one Republican member in the Sixth District. The Legislature is largely Republican in both branches, and this insures the election of a Republican United States Senator.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 2.—One hundred and fifty-five precincts, including the city of Milwaukee, show a net gain for the Republicans of 9,800 over the vote of 1876. The Senate and House are overwhelmingly Republican. Williams (Rep.) is re-elected in the First Congressional District, Caswell in the Second, and Hazelton in the Third. Gunther (Rep.) beats Bouck (Dem.) in the Sixth. Humphrey in the Seventh and Pound in the Eighth are re-elected. Bragg in the Fifth and Deuster in the Fourth (Dem.) are re-elected. The Republicans are gaining. On the indications the State will give over 25,000 Republican majority.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 3.—The Democrats elect Keogh in the Third Congressional District. The Republicans elect Van Schaick and Simpson to the Senate. In 115 towns in Wisconsin the net Republican gain is 4,338. Twenty-five precincts in the city of Milwaukee give 2,809 majority for Garfield, with one precinct to hear from. This is a Republican gain of 4,808 over 1876.

Deuster, Democratic nominee for Congress in the Fourth District, is elected by 1,500 majority. One hundred and fifty-nine towns in the State show a total net Republican gain of 10,169. For the State the Republican majority is probably 30,000 or more. Gunther (Rep.) is elected to Congress from the Sixth District.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 2.—The election passed off quietly throughout the State. The vote polled was probably the largest ever known in the State. The indications at this hour (11 P. M.) point to a popular Republican majority in the State of 20,000 or 25,000. The returns give good Republican gains in nearly every one of the 1,000 precincts. In the First Congressional District Williams (Rep.) is elected over Babbitt (Dem.) by about 5,000 majority; in the Second District, Caswell (Rep.) over Gregory (Dem.) by 1,000; in the Third District Hazleton (Rep.) *over Cothren, (Dem.;) in the Fourth District* Deuster (Dem.) is elected over Sanger (Rep.) by a small majority. This is the Milwaukee district, where the Republicans were quite confident but false campaign stories started on the evening before election defeated them. In the Fifth District Bragg (Dem.) is re-elected over Coleman (Rep.) by a greatly reduced majority. In the Sixth District Bouck (Dem.) is beaten by Guenther (Rep.) which is a Republican gain. In the Seventh District Humphrey (Rep.) is elected by 5,000 majority over Freeman, (Dem.) In the Eighth District Pound (Rep.) is re-elected over Silverthorn by about 1,500 majority. Republicans all over the State are very jubilant over the splendid news from New-York, and returns are being read here to-night in the Assembly Chamber to an immense throng of excited listeners. In Milwaukee a similar condition of enthusiasm prevails.

KANSAS.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET TRIUMPHANT.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., Nov. 2.—The entire county Republican ticket was elected here by 800 majority. Garfield's majority will probably be 500.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 2.—In this State there are 28 officers to vote for, two proposed amendments to the Constitution, and a call for a Constitutional Convention. Hardly a ticket is voted without scratching. This makes getting the returns exceedingly slow. There is hardly a precinct in the State where the vote will be counted entire before 8 o'clock. Enough returns are in, as estimated, to show that a Republican is elected in the Third Congressional District by 10,000 majority; Anderson, in the First District, by 1,200 majority, and Haskell, in the Second District, by from 2,000 to 3,000, and that Garfield carries the State by 50,000 majority.

NEVADA.

THE REPUBLICAN ELECTORAL TICKET SUCCESSFUL IN THE SILVER STATE.

VIRGINIA CITY, Nev., Nov. 2.—Nevada has gone for Garfield and a Republican Congressman beyond a doubt. The Senatorship is uncertain, and cannot be determined until returns from all the counties are in. The Legislature is doubtful until official returns are received. In Storey County, the most populous county in the State, the entire Republican ticket is elected with the exception of the legislative [illegible] Democratic candidate for United States Senator, by a large majority.

VIRGINIA, Nov. 2.—Nevada has voted for Garfield and Daggett (Congressman) by an estimated majority of 800. The Legislature is close, but with 13 Republican hold-over Senators we will probably have a majority on joint ballot. It requires 38 votes to elect a United States Senator from Nevada.

VIRGINIA CITY, Nev., Nov. 2.—Returns from the State come in slowly and are very incomplete. The indications are in favor of Garfield Electors. The Congressman is in doubt. The Democratic Legislative ticket is ahead so far, with strong probabilities of their success.
ISAAC L. REQUA.

COLORADO.

REPUBLICAN GAINS IN ALL THE COUNTIES HEARD FROM, AND THE STATE SURE FOR GARFIELD.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 2.—Golden City, *Col., gives Garfield 73 majority, a Republican* gain of 250. Longmont, Col., gives Garfield 257; Hancock, 120, and Weaver, 68. It is estimated that Arapahoe County will give from 900 to 1,000 Republican majority, a gain of nearly 200. The Republicans will carry the State probably by an increased majority. The returns will be late, owing to the length of the ticket and the lateness of the time for closing the polls.

Returns come in slowly and are too meagre to give any accurate estimate, but it is safe to say that Garfield carries the State by between 2,000 and 3,500 majority. The entire Republican State ticket is elected, and James B. Belford (Rep.) is re-elected to Congress. The State Legislature is about two-thirds Republican. The election was quiet, and there is great rejoicing here over the national victory.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 2.—Twenty-one towns and precincts give Garfield 1,848 majority. The candidates for Governor and Congressmen lead the ticket. The towns show Republican gains.

CALIFORNIA.

THE GOLDEN STATE ELECTS FOUR REPUBLICAN CONGRESSMEN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 3.—A large vote was polled here to-day. The State has certainly gone Republican by not less than 5,000 majority. Four Republican Congressmen have been elected. The details of the result will not be known before midnight.
WILLIAM W. MORROW,
Chairman Republican State Committee.

The total vote of this city is 41,298. No returns have yet been received from the county. The Republicans claim the city by 2,500 majority.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 2.—Returns from the interior thus far are mainly confined to small precincts, and it is difficult to forecast the result. One hundred and seven towns and precincts give Garfield 6,980 and Hancock 6,845. At the Republican head-quarters the State is confidently claimed by not less than 5,000 majority. Only a few scattering returns have been received, which indicate Democratic success, although it is claimed the Democratic gains will be confined to the legislative ticket. In San Francisco the vote, so far as counted, is: Garfield, 1,069; Hancock, 1,051; Weaver, 37.

MISSOURI.

HEAVY REPUBLICAN GAINS—THE SOLID CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION BROKEN.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 2.—The political contest in this State has been an unusually interesting one, owing to the fact that the administration of State affairs by the Democrats has brought the party into general disrepute among the respectable and thinking portion of the community. There are three candidates in the field for Governor, viz.: T. T. Crittenden, Democrat, D. P. Dyer, Republican, and L. A. Brown, Greenbacker. The latest returns indicate the election of Crittenden, Democrat, by a largely reduced majority. The main contest, however, was in the Congressional districts. In the First, Second, and Third Districts, which embrace this city and some adjoining counties, the race has been very close. The candidates in these districts are M. L. Clardy, Democrat, against ex-Gov. T. C. Fletcher, Republican, in the First District; Thomas Allen, Democrat, against M. A. Rosenblatt, in the Second, and Graham Frost, Democrat, against Gustavus Sessinghaus, Republican, in the Third. The latest returns indicate the election of the latter. Outside of these three districts the Republicans have made only one regular nomination, that of Vanhorn, in the Eighth District. He is opposed by two Democratic candidates, Crisp and Allen, who have divided the Democratic vote to such an extent as to make the chances of Vanhorn's election good. In the remaining Congressional districts the Republicans have made no nominations and are supporting the Greenback candidates. The election of Nicholas Ford, Greenbacker, in the Ninth District, over Craig, Democrat, is considered probable. There is also some prospect of the election of J. H. London, Greenbacker, over Mansur, Democrat, in the Tenth District. The election of the following Democrats to Congress is assured: J. B. Clark, Eleventh District; W. H. Hatch, Twelfth; A. M. Buckner, Thirteenth; R. P. Bland, Fifth; L. H. Davis, Fourth, and probably J. R. Waddell of the Sixth District. In the latter district, Hazeltine, Greenbacker, has polled a very large vote. Latest returns show the election of Vanhorn, Republican, in the Eighth District over Crisp and Allen, Democrats. The district heretofore has been overwhelmingly Democratic. The election of Ford, Greenbacker, over Craig, Democrat, in the Ninth District, is conceded. The solid Democratic delegation in Congress from this State is broken.

The Democrats concede the election of Sessinghaus (Rep.) in the Third District, Van Horn (Rep.) in the Eighth District, and Ford (Grbk.) in the Ninth District—a loss of three Democratic Congressmen.

NEBRASKA.

THE STATE GIVES A REPUBLICAN MAJORITY OF 25,000.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 2.—Returns from Nebraska indicate a Republican majority of from 20,000 to 25,000. Vance is re-elected Governor.

KENTUCKY.

LARGE REPUBLICAN GAINS—DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSMEN PROBABLY DEFEATED.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 2.—Returns from all sections of Kentucky to the *Post* indicate large Republican gains. It is possible that Thomas, Republican candidate for Congress, is elected over Phister, Democrat, in the Tenth District, and in the Ninth District White, Republican, has probably defeated Turner, Democrat. In this, the Louisville, district, Willis, bolting Democrat, defeats both Hays, regular Democrat, and Burns, Republican, the latter by a small majority. In all other districts the Democrats return their present Representatives. The large Republican gains in Louisville cause great surprise and excitement.

J. Proctor Knott is the only Congressman who gains on the previous vote. Returns from all parts of the State up to 10:30 P. M. indicate a surprisingly close vote, with no absolute certainty that the Democrats have carried the State by over 20,000 majority. Several Republican Congressmen are probably elected.

MINNESOTA.

A GLORIOUS VICTORY FOR THE REPUBLICANS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—Twenty-three towns in Minnesota give Garfield 882 majority. The Third Congressional District gives Washburn, (Rep.,) 188 majority, and the Second District gives Straight, (Rep.,) 165 majority.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

MARYLAND.

THE DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY REDUCED—A REPUBLICAN CONGRESSMAN ELECTED.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 2.—The Republicans have made a good fight in Maryland, but the registration books have been against them, and returns, so far as received, show that they have only held their own and carried one Congressional District out of six. This is the Sixth District, where Milton G. Urner is re-elected to Congress over his Democratic opponent, Col. Schley. It is conceded that the five other districts, although the Second District is close. This will elect Covington in the First District, Talbott in the Second, Hobtzell in the Third, McLane is re-elected in the Fourth, Chapman in the Fifth, and Urner [illegible] however, succeeded in reducing the Democratic majority in the State, which it is believed will not far exceed 15,000, against 20,000 four years ago. The Baltimore vote was 33,772 for Hancock, 23,338 for Garfield, and 179 for Weaver, giving Hancock a majority in the city of 9,434, against a majority of over 10,000 for Tilden four years ago. The voting generally was pretty quiet, though the Third District, including the first nine wards, where Homer made a good fight, was flooded with Democratic repeaters from other cities.

VIRGINIA.

THE REPUBLICAN-READJUSTER COALITION—VOTERS EXCLUDED BY A DEMOCRATIC TRICK—A REPUBLICAN GAIN OF ONE CONGRESSMAN.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 2.—The election in this State to-day has passed off quietly, although the deepest interest has been manifested in the results. For months past the friends of each of the three Electoral tickets which were voted for to-day have made the most strenuous efforts to win. With few exceptions the Republican candidates for Congress were withdrawn, and the support of their adherents thrown to the Readjuster candidates. Notwithstanding the efforts made by those interested to secure the practical abandonment of the Republican Electoral ticket in this State they failed, and the votes of the majority of the colored voters were cast for Garfield and Arthur. This district was made the battle-ground almost of the State. Both sides threw all the influence and strength they could command into the contest here for their respective candidates for Congress. The Readjuster standard-bearer was John S. Wise, son of the late Gov. Henry S. Wise; that of the regulars, or Democrats, was George D. Wise, a cousin of his opponent. A few days ago, with the concurrence of the National Republican Congressional Committee, the candidate of the party was withdrawn and all its adherents advised to support John S. Wise. Auditor Massey, a leading Readjuster, appointed temporary Collectors of delinquent poll taxes in many sections of the State, who were authorized under their appointments to receipt for unpaid capitation taxes. This somewhat dismayed the Democrats, who last night obtained an injunction from Corporation Judge Clopton, of Manchester, a town on the other side of the river, restraining the Judges of Election from recognizing as valid the acts of Massey's Tax Collectors, in accordance with which all voters who presented receipts from these men were rejected when they presented themselves at the polls in this city and other sections of the district. Similar action was adopted in Norfolk, Lynchburg, and other localities. The Readjusters say that Clopton's injunction lost to their candidate not less than 1,000 votes in this district. A majority of these rejected votes would also have been cast for Garfield and Arthur. Not only are these disputed tax tickets likely to cause a contest in this, but in all the Congressional Districts in which the returns may indicate a close vote. The friends of John S. Wise say that if they can find anything upon which to act they will proceed against Judge Clopton.

LATER.—Returns indicate the election of Congressmen George D. Wise (Dem.) in the Third District; John S. Barbour (Dem.) in the Eighth District; John R. Tucker (Dem.) in the Seventh District, and the re-election of Joseph Jorgensen (Rep.) in the Fourth District. The election of Dezendorf (Rep.) to Congress from the Second District is conceded. This is a Republican gain of one Congressman. Fifty-two precincts in the State, including Richmond, give the regular Democrats 9,394, Readjusters 1,958, and Republicans 6,010.

Returns thus far received indicate that the debt-paying Democrats are making gains on the Readjusters. If the present rate is continued the chances of the latter party securing many Congressmen are doubtful. The election of George D. Wise, (Dem.,) in the Third District, over John S. Wise, Readjuster, by over 2,600 votes is conceded. The indications are that the great bulk of the negroes have voted the straight Republican Electoral ticket. The Readjusters' Electoral ticket is running behind the debt-paying one. But the worst Readjuster precincts have not yet begun to come in. Randolph Tucker and Cabell, Democrats, are keeping well up.

NORTH CAROLINA.

THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR RUNNING BEHIND HIS TICKET.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 2.—Ten polling places show a Republican gain of 71—towns off the railroads and polling-places in the country all show Republican gains—it is impossible as yet to give an opinion of the State, but everything is encouraging for the Republicans. Garfield is running nearly up with Buxton, Republican candidate for Governor. Jarvis, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is running behind his ticket, while Buxton is running ahead of his. W. R. Cox, Democrat, is probably elected in this, the Fourth, Congressional district.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE STATE CARRIED FOR HANCOCK BY BAREFACED FRAUD.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 2.—In the city of Charleston, reports from all the wards show that the ballot-boxes have been stuffed to a shameful extent. Throughout the city the Democrats generally voted large ballots stuffed with tissue ballots. In many instances pasteboard ballots were voted with large numbers of tissue ballots inclosed therein. At nearly all the polls the ballots in the boxes largely exceed the names on the poll list, and as the Republican and Democratic ballots are easily distinguished the result has been the drawing out and destruction by the managers of a large number of Republican ballots. At every poll the managers refused to admit any of the Deputy Marshals either during the voting or the counting. Wherever the Deputy Marshals attempted to exercise their duties they were arrested by the city Police and the State constables. From other parts of the State returns come in very slowly, but enough is known to warrant the assertion *that the election has been a* perfect farce. In many large Republican precincts no polls were opened. In Sumner County only a few polls were opened, and at these colored men were denied the right to vote. In the town of Sumner the polls were surrounded by State constables and Democratic bull-dozers, who allowed no one to reach the polls but Democratic voters. In Darlington, Republicans were driven from the polls. All over the State they were openly defied and arrested by State authorities. The probabilities are that the Democrats have carried every county in the State, and the entire Congressional delegation. The election is a greater fraud than that of 1876.

GEORGIA.

THE STATE GOES FOR HANCOCK—DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSMEN ELECTED.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 2.—This county gives Hancock 1,000 majority. It gave Tilden a majority of 2,800 in 1876. Hancock will probably carry the State by 40,000 majority. The indications are that the Democrats have carried all the Congressional districts. Black (Dem.) carries the First District by about 2,000. Turner (Dem.) is elected in the Second District by 3,000. Buchanan (Dem.) is elected in the Fourth District. Hammond (Dem.) is elected in the Fifth Congressional District, and Clements (Dem.) beats Felton in the Seventh Congressional District.

A very light vote was polled in Georgia because of the general feeling among Democrats that Hancock's defeat was certain. The news from New-York and other Northern States fell heavily on the Democratic ear here. The Republicans are preparing for a grand jubilee and torch-light procession. The disaffection is very general among Georgia Democrats, many of whom openly avow they will never again vote the party ticket.

FLORIDA.

BLOXHAM PROBABLY ELECTED GOVERNOR.

LAKE CITY, Fla., Nov. 2.—The indications favor the election of William D. Bloxham, (Dem.,) for Governor, and Davidson, (Dem.,) for Congress in the First District. The Second District is close. Returns are coming in slowly.

Returns from 87 precincts in 20 counties give Hancock 787 majority. These returns include the famous Archer Precinct in Alachua County and several other strong Republican precincts. The indications grow stronger that the Demo-

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NEW PUBLICATIONS

RECENT FICTION.

THE LOYAL RONINS. From the Japanese. By SHIUICHIRO SAITO and EDWARD GREEY. Illustrated by KEI-SAI YEI-SEN, of Yeddo. New-York: G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS. 1880.

A newspaper of Paris during the past Summer has been issuing in installments a Japanese tale with Japanese illustrations. We have not got so far as that in America or England, but already the number of translations in book form from the Japanese is becoming respectable. The story of the Forty-seven Ronins has been given more than once in English print, but never before with such fullness or with so strong a smack of the original soil. Mr. Edward Greey, it appears, is a proficient in the Japanese language and art; he is associated with Mr. Shiuichiro Saito, a young man who received his education in the United States, and goes back to his country well pleased with his instruction and the people among whom he received it. A third collaborator is a Japanese artist of Yeddo, who rejoices in the name of Kei-sai Yei-sen. The last named is no mean draughtsman, following, of course, the methods and mannerisms of the art of Japan. The perspective looks Westernized, yet is still somewhat strange to our prejudices. The arms of the Ronins, the shoulders and legs of coolies, assume exaggerated action. The pictures as they came from Japan were in two pieces; the American editor thought it necessary to remedy this by joining them together and touching the edges; apparently they were then photographed on the block. They are printed on tinted paper in strong black ink.

The peculiarity of this translation is its extreme literalness. All the names of the actors are translated into their English equivalents, many words like Ronin, samurai, &c., which have no short English equivalent, are left as they are, thus:

"After a while the Master of Ceremonies excused Lord Tortoise-well, who was permitted to retire to the reception-hall. Then, addressing the other noble more contemptuously than before, he said: 'How exceedingly clumsy you are to-day. One would think you a countryman, ignorant of the manners of Yeddo.'"

"At this provocation Lord Morning-field rose, and, clutching the hilt of his sword, cried, 'Defend yourself, Sir Kira.'"

The adjoining picture of this scene expresses very ably the characters of the two minor nobles: Sir Kira has a hateful, vindictive, and cowardly face; that of the smooth-shaven Lord Morning-field is resolute and indignant. It need hardly be said that the story is one of the most popular of Japan, and has been received with applause in Europe, not only on its intrinsic merits as a tale of varied adventure, but as thoroughly typical of this phase of feudality as it appeared in the extreme Orient, the same in principle with that which obtained in the West, but clothed in very different manners. Perhaps many readers will prefer the less literal, shorter, more easy-going versions of the story, but there is something very piquant in the flavor of so close a translation as this. One loses smoothness of diction, concentration, a steady flow of plot, but, on the other hand, there is always the advantage of having no other writer's personality between us and the author. He was, we are told, Tamenaga, "the Charles Dickens of modern Japan." The American editor proposes, should the public look with favor on his initial volume, to make further translations from Tamenaga, as well as from Bakin, "the Sir Walter Scott of the Japanese literary world." It is pretty evident that Mr. Greey has given himself a very long tether in his translation; he lets us have all, whether it relates to the central story or not. Should other volumes appear, the likelihood is that the series will become prosy by too much irrelevant matter. The author's preface has plenty of "local color." For instance: "During the long winter evenings of my childhood, when the lamp burned dimly in the paper lantern, and but partly revealed the pictures on the screens, I often sat by the fire-bowl and listened with awed face to my honored mother, who, to compensate me for the gloom of the apartment, would relate stories of the Forty-seven Ronins, and thus illuminate my soul with the light of loyalty."

The inclination is to consider such stories merely as fairy or nursery tales. Such, however, would be a serious mistake. Their child-like quality comes from a peculiarity in the national character. The story at bottom is one of bloodshed, of heroic devotion to an idea, of faithfulness to masters pushed to a Quixotic extreme.

A YEAR OF WRECK. A True Story. By a Victim. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. 1880.

The success of Judge Tourgee's books depicting Southern experiences during the period of transition from the state of society produced by slavery to that which freedom is destined to work out, is likely to incite others to venture into the same field of literature. It is rich in material, and if worked by competent hands will yield much that is both interesting and instructive, but there is danger that we may be surfeited with these experiences, in which much is liable to be repeated in various forms, the commonplace apt to be largely mingled with the fresh and novel, exaggeration likely to take the place of vivid portrayal, and clumsy narration and compilation to be presented as literary workmanship. "A Year of Wreck" may be a "true story," but it is a story only in the sense that it is something told, and the manner of telling it is rather crude, and, for the most part, matter of fact. Whatever interest it may contain is due to the substance. It is the relation of an experience in the South immediately after the war, which reveals much that is calculated to excite interest in the character and temper of the people in the plantation districts of the Lower Mississippi, in the disorganized condition of industry, the difficulty of bringing order out of the chaos, and the peculiar obstacles in the way of Northern men who went down there to engage in the unaccustomed enterprise of cotton-raising.

The general features of this narration may well enough be accepted as true, but if the details are an accurate transcript of experience, as is pretended, it does no credit to the shrewdness and good judgment of the Yankee adventurers who went South expecting to get rich in two or three years' cotton-planting. It shows them, in fact, to be the most credulous and gullible of human creatures, constantly astonished and baffled by precisely the drawbacks that any sensible man would have expected and been prepared for. Gen. Dobson's calculation of the expense and profits of the cotton plantation that was offered him at an exorbitant price, after the neglect and dilapidation incident to the war, with labor utterly disorganized and uncertain, the people of the locality embittered by their defeat, and in a very backward state of industrial and commercial progress at best, and no experience in the business or knowledge of its requirements on the part of the proposed purchasers, is simply an incredible piece of imbecility. A large part of the effort to make the story interesting is displayed in strongly drawing the contrast between the calculations and expectations of two utterly unsophisticated adventurers, and the practical results which attended their exertions. They are represented as believing that they had bought the plantation of 11,000 acres cheap at $75 an acre; they thought its cultivation an easy matter, labor a plentiful and cheap commodity, supplies a matter about which there could be no difficulty, Northern immigration just what the Southern people wanted, and they accepted all the assurances of the old planter as to the condition of things on his place, of which they took only a cursory view before buying. They afterward found on it no habitation worthy the name; it was grown up to rank weeds and grass; its drains and ditches were filled up; its gin-house and appliances out of order; it was infested with malaria and insects; there was difficulty with labor; the people were suspicious, intolerant, and disposed to cheat the "Yanks;" the army-worm invaded the crop, and pretty much everything went wrong. Instead of a yield worth more than $160,000, nearly half of which was to be profit over all expenses, including payment of one-third the purchase money, as per Dobson's statement, the total receipts were something less than $7,000, while the outlay had greatly exceeded that worthy's estimate. The difficulty of believing in the truth of this experience is due simply to the incredibility of the supposition that two human beings could be found so utterly devoid of judgment and foresight as Messrs. Dobson and Harding, and if found that they should venture into any speculation more formidable than a game of marbles.

Notwithstanding this absurdity in the structure of the so-called story and the evident exaggeration produced by accumulating together all the unpleasant phases of character and experience possible under the circumstances, there is much in the book that is both interesting and instructive. It affords glimpses of plantation life and methods under the changed condition of things, reveals peculiarities of Southern character, and of negro character in particular, and furnishes a somewhat blurred and confused picture of the time between the war and reconstruction which contains the elements of fact and reality, to be furnished only from actual experience and observation, and not to be easily reproduced hereafter. The book is not well constructed or well written, but the clumsy narrative presents incidents, facts, descriptions, crude sketches of character and experience in themselves curious, and furnishing material for a better understanding of the period of sectional transition which will long be a subject of interesting study.

THE FAIRPORT NINE. By NOAH BROOKS. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS.

Mr. Brooks must have undoubtedly recalled his own boyish days when he tells of Fairport, some pleasant haven on the Maine coast, and Sam Perkins, Captain of the Fairport nine, with Sam Booden, the chief of the White Bears, must have been personal acquaintances. It is hardly possible for the most ingenious story-teller to keep on so naturally unless he were an actor in all the merry scenes described. There must be a certain pleasure in writing a book for boys of this character, as a retrospect of one's happier life. There is Sam Black, the negro boy, freely admitted into that higher circle of lads, the Fairport nine, and many of us must recollect some colored lad, who, when we were young, despite his black skin, was our friend and comrade. All throughout the book there are no end of natural touches. The boys talk just like boys, and older men, when they read about the Fairport nine, will recall expressions and turns of thought which will make them smile with happy reminiscences. Of course, the great interest of the nines centres in the base-ball match, for the Fairports are whipped in the first contest, but in the final, decisive struggle they come off victors. But the boys are soldiers, too, and have a company of lancers, the arms being tipped with real tin spears copied from an illustrated "Ivanhoe," though they also carry cartridge-boxes. There is a banner presentation, and Alice Martin speaks a speech Sam Perkins's big sister Sarah has composed, to which Billy Hetherington responds with "Accept my thanks, dear Madam." One sentence the boy gets off is delightful of its kind: "When on the field of battle, or in the lonely bivouac, we shall look upon its shining folds, shining with the stars of our beloved country, we shall think of this day when we were reminded by you that though you may not participate in the strife in which we must engage, you look at the carnage from a distance and give us your fervent wishes for our success." The wind-up of the speech is delicious: "And whatever shall befall, we know that we may depend, in the words of the poet, on this:

"Ah! never shall the land forget
How gushed the life-blood of her brave;
Gushed, warm with hope and courage yet,
Upon the soil they sought to save."

What there is, above all, in Mr. Brooks's books for boys, which is their distinguishing trait, is their manliness. It is true, his boys are up to all kinds of pranks, but it is just such fun that exuberant spirits give. It is honest, legitimate mischief, without viciousness, which, we beg to state, makes all the difference in the quality of a boy's book.

END OF A COIL. By the Author of "The Wide, Wide World." New-York: ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS.

Dolly Copley is a model child, the daughter of a weak mother and a rather loose father. Very early in life Dolly develops piety, and her love for her Saviour keeps her safe from all girlish vicissitudes. She goes to school at a Miss Delancy's, in Philadelphia, and with her companions visits a frigate at the Navy-yard. Asking for explanations in regard to the ship's guns, a Midshipman on board gives her full information. She wishes to carry home some souvenir of her visit, and wants a bit from a coil of rope. United States stores not being disposable, she leaves without her rope-end, but a few days afterward she receives, in a little box, a chain made out of the rope from a Midshipman, who signs his note, with the offering, Alexander Crowninshield. Dolly keeps the hempen chain, and though her uncle offers her a gold one, she declines the gift. Dolly, with her father and mother, go to England, Mr. Copley being Consul at London. Here the commercial representative of his country takes to drink and, possibly, to gambling, though Miss Warner is quite vague as to the other reprehensible actions on the part of the Consul. In some country place near Brierly, Dolly, who is now quite a young lady, with her mother are rusticated. The father does not give them money enough, and servants are not paid. Nevertheless, a trip is made to the Continent, a certain Lawrence St. Leger, son of a rich banker, acting as escort. Father and mother wish Dolly to marry St. Leger. Money being short, Dolly paints pictures. On their travels they meet with Christina Thayer, an old school companion of Dolly. Christina is engaged to be married to Lieut. Shubrick, United States Navy. It is, however, an ill-assorted match, as neither of the young people care much for the other. Shubrick is a very pious Lieutenant, an up and down kind of a religious martinet, and Miss Warner describes Christina as a young person "who wants to have her head." The upshot of it is that Christina throws over Shubrick for St. Leger, and the Lieutenant turning out to be the Alexander Crowninshield, the Middy who gave Dolly the coil of the rope, Dolly in due course of time becomes Mrs. Shubrick.

With the best disposition in the world to give Miss Warner credit for a graceful conclusion embodied in the last two chapters, the "End of a Coil" is a novel which, though it may be pleasing to some, cannot be so to the general reader. Stories which have eternally, in and out of season, the Son of God dragged into them must be far from effecting the desired purpose. Why should the Saviour of mankind be called upon on the most trivial occasions? With the most sincere feeling of reverence, why should Dolly, who, doubtlessly, is a very good and honest girl, always ask other characters in the book "if they believe in Jesus?" If, when Dolly was a child, and in her infantile prattle, she asked whether it would please Him to have her play on the piano or learn French and arithmetic, that is well enough, but when, in after days, something like a religious awakening induces Dolly to learn how to cook a bit of beef-steak, or a chicken, or an omelette, and "a number of delicate French dishes," it is piety out of place and shocks from the incongruity of the thing. Heaven defend us from decrying religious sentiment in a romance, but even to the most worldly too much invocation or calling upon God or His Divine Son in any novel, (for the "End of a Coil," if it is anything, is a novel,) is as distasteful as to listen to too much praying on the stage in the glare of the foot-lights. A great deal of the novel has to do with the temperance question, and possibly Miss Warner's audience takes pleasure in such a special subject as Dolly pointing out to the Italians how prejudicial is the drinking of wine.

There is a certain kind of book very much in vogue in the United States in which moderate literary merit is ballasted with a heavy load of piety. We neither tax the writers with being hypocritical nor pharasaical. They believe that their books do good, and write them with a moral purpose. But, though sermons are admirable in their way, religious novels, like musical ones, seldom are of any particular value.

THE WORST BOY IN TOWN. By the Author of "Helen's Babies." New-York: G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS.

There have been quite a number of boys' books with titles somewhat similar to the one Mr. Habberton has selected, but beyond a doubt Jack, the hero of "The Worst Boy in Town," is a very bad scamp. There really can be no useful purpose in presenting to our children a type of boy who is given to poker-playing and who gets drunk. Mr. Habberton presents extenuating circumstances for Jack's misdemeanors which are hardly available. Parents may be very forgiving, but a great many fathers and mothers would scarcely like their sons to gamble or get drunk. Children, then, can derive no possible advantage from the reading of a book of this character, as the lesson it teaches is essentially a bad one. Jack, as Mr. Habberton draws him, is exceedingly fortunate. No matter how bad he is, he generally escapes punishment. To put the idea in a boy's head that his bad actions are not detected is to induce him to continue them. Jack is especially lucky in turning out well in Mr. Habberton's book, but a great many boys who have commenced in the way of the worst boy in town have found themselves in after life before the bar of justice for the committing of crimes. It may be said that a book of this character, written for boys, should not be taken in a serious manner, and that for the fun and amusement in the book we should overlook the moral. We must compare this book, then, with others written for boys and girls, which, though abounding with amusing and interesting matter, neither treat of gambling nor intoxication. Good honest fun, an inclination to be mischievous, is, we suppose, natural to lads, but when, as in Mr. Habberton's book, this exuberance of spirits leads them toward downright viciousness, why, then, the less our children have to do with such little rascals the better for them.

BRIGITTA. By BERTHOLD AUERBACH, Author of "On the Heights," &c. Translated by CLARA BELL. New-York: HENRY HOLT & Co. 1880. Pp. 244.

Auerbach's latest work has the delightful freshness and simplicity of style which characterize all his novels. "Brigitta" is a charming story of real life, told with so much realism that the reader is cheated into an unconscious feeling that he is reading an autobiography rather than a work of fiction. The tale is told by Brigitta, the daughter of a German peasant of the better class. In the most artless and unaffected manner she shows how her father becomes infected with the spirit of gain, which the introduction of railroads and new commercial methods into Germany have awakened. The peasant is absorbed in speculation, is ruined, and is finally forsaken by a certain ex-Captain, who is the evil genius of the story. The cruel sufferings of Brigitta, her heroic self-sacrifice, made in apparent ignorance of her being a heroine, and her final triumph over her own selfishness, as well as over adverse fate, form the staple of the web of fiction. When the good woman who tells her tale to the writer has done with her pathetic narrative, she thus fixes what we may call the moral of the story:

"Well, now, I have done. I don't know if any one else can say of himself that he has fulfilled the command, 'Love your enemy'—I cannot say so of myself."

But we can see that she has done good to those who were her enemies, and in this subtle lesson we find the purpose of the book. It is a healthy and wholesome story, leaving behind a pleasant impression, and admirably designed to give the reader a fresh impetus in the paths of virtue and benevolence. The literary style of this novel, like that of most of Auerbach's novels, may be safely commended to ambitious young writers who seem to think that a multitude of words without purpose, and "painted windows that exclude the light," are the perfection of literary art. The language of this charming story flows with the clearness and transparency of a mountain rill. It is as refreshing as a draught of water from the spring.

NEW BOOKS.

—*Penciled Fly-leaves. A Book of Essays in Town and Country. John James Piatt. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co.*—This volume consists of a series of essays, written in a pleasant and easy manner, on various topics. One most especially—"A Newspaper's Monologue on Its Birthday"—has a true, genuine ring about it. "A newspaper, God bless us, thinks of many grave-yards; it has its friends—its warm, strong, and dear ones—and they pass away. We cannot name our own, for they are numberless. We shall refer you to our moldered subscription books; ask us not for their addresses—their old and once familiar addresses. Look at the worn Post Office Directories. Many of them—how many—have removed to that country in which the President has no power to appoint Postmasters; to which the Postmaster-General finds no mail communication open. It was a pathetic remark of Dr. Johnson: 'We shall receive no letters in the grave;' and a newspaper may feel poignantly the solemn reflection that we can receive no subscriptions in the grave." "How the Bishop Built his College in the Woods"—the concluding article in "Penciled Fly-leaves"—tells of the heroic labors of Bishop Chase, of Ohio, and how he reared, as if by a miracle, in the wilderness, some 50 years and more ago, Kenyon College. While the construction was going on it became necessary to build a saw mill, a dam, and a mill-race. It was the mill-race which was difficult and expensive to construct. The Bishop's plans were deemed rash and visionary. Suddenly a terrible storm arose. There was a flood. The Kokosing threatened to sweep away dam and all. If the dam were only saved, the Bishop might think of the race afterward. But lo! when the skies were clear and blue once more there was seen a channel of running water—the race had been providentially made. Once, when a party of travelers were passing near the college, just then peering above the surrounding woods, some skeptic said to the stage driver: "The Bishop has no friends; his plan is hopeless." "You are a little too fast," said the driver; "a little too fast in what you say. Bishop Chase has one friend." "And who is he?" "It is one," the driver said, "whom, if you knew, you would not despise; and, knowing his favor to the Bishop, you would no longer speak thus." "And who is he—who can this friend be?" was the reiterated question. "Gentlemen," said the driver, solemnly, "God is Bishop Chase's friend, and my proof is the fact that he caused the late equinoctial rain-storm to dig his mill-race for him, saving him the expense of many hundred dollars."

—*Art Suggestions from the Masters. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.*—In view of the costliness of the volumes in which the lectures and papers on art by Sir Joshua Reynolds, Sir Charles Bell, Hazlitt, and Benjamin R. Haydon are to be found, it has seemed to Mrs. Carter, Principal of the Woman's Art School at the Cooper Union, that a compilation of the more popular parts of their work might find a use just at the present time. Her idea is an extension of the primer series, projected for various topics, useful or ornamental, with this difference—that instead of remolding the various opinions of writers into an essay on art, Mrs. Carter contents herself with a very moderate amount of editing by condensing paragraphs, and now and then omitting the technical portions which would make her little compilation hard reading. The serious student she refers to the text-books. Drawing upon the somewhat stilted and pedantic lectures of Sir Joshua Reynolds, a good third of the book is filled with his plain, but generally sound, advice. Talking of the virtues of academies, he says: "Raffaele, it is true, had not the advantage of studying in an academy, but all Rome, and the works of Michel Angelo in particular, were to him an academy. On the sight of the Capella Sistina he immediately, from a dry, Gothic, and even insipid manner which attends to the minute discriminations of particular and individual objects, assumed that grand style of painting which improves partial representation by the general and invariable ideas of nature." This curious bit of reasoning, combined with his low estimate of Raphael's early manner, does not embolden one to recommend Sir Joshua as a safe teacher in all respects. Sir Charles Bell represents the scientific side of art teaching. Perhaps William Hazlitt, from his charming style and the really admirable critical instinct which he possessed, will do more to float the book than any other. It is neatly bound and printed, forming an attractive volume for the family reading table.

—*Montezuma and the Conquest of Mexico. Edward Eggleston and Lillie Eggleston Seelye. New-York: Dodd, Mead & Co.*—From the dispatches of Cortes and Bernal Diaz's narrative quite an instructive history of Montezuma and the conquest of Mexico has been constructed. A description of Mexico is given, with the customs of the people. The approach of the Spaniards under Hernando Cortes is very well told. It was the helmet the cunning Cortes sent to the Mexican King which, when returned brimful of gold dust, set the covetous Spaniards wild. Montezuma was wanting in discretion. He had let the Spaniards into the secret of his wealth. The chapter on the capture of Guatemozin and the destruction of Mexico thus concludes: "After 75 days of siege and incessant battle, Mexico was taken. But she was no longer Mexico; she was but a heap of ruins lapped by the waters of the lake." The authors of this history have done their task remarkably well, and have presented in a concise form one of the saddest stories of Spanish conquest.

—*Parables from Nature. G. P. Putnam's Sons.*—A pretty little edition, clearly and finely printed on tinted paper, in two small volumes, broad as to margins, bound in blue, with swallows flying over the covers. The parables of Mrs. Alfred Gatty have no little variety, and are written in a pleasant vein.

LIFE IN PUERTO CABELLO

A SUNDAY'S SERVICES AND SPORTS IN VENEZUELA.

MAD BELL-RINGERS OF THE CHURCHES—PRETTY SENORITAS—KENO AND COCK-FIGHTING—A BRUTAL POPULAR SPORT—A STILL MORE INHUMAN BUSINESS—REVOLUTIONARY RUMORS—A CHARMING INTERIOR.

PUERTO CABELLO, Oct. 8.—The regulations of this port demand that all vessels in the harbor shall hoist their flags on Sundays, national holidays, and "other fête days." As a rule, the order is pretty well obeyed on Sundays and national holidays, but when it comes to the fête days in honor of the saints, foreigners may as well lay down their hands. In fact, the church bell-ringers seem to have a monopoly of remembering when they occur, and sometimes, I fancy, even they become a little confused, and start their diabolical clatter when they would be much puzzled to name the particular saint in whose honor the row is made—there are so many to keep track of. In Laguayra they appear to have even more saints than here—difficult as that might seem to be, without squeezing some more days into the year. But, then, at Laguayra there are two rival churches, and naturally neither can afford to let the other get a saint ahead. And how these bells are rung! Surely out of no other bells is there so much clangor got as out of these Venezuelan church bells. The bell-ringer is a stalwart fellow, who clambers up close beneath his awful instrument, braces his feet firmly on two cross-beams, grasps with both hands a sort of handle on the bottom of the clapper, and sets to work. His head is in the bell, and the spot behind it is the only one he doesn't manage to strike. He pounds on all sides with fury; his blows are delivered with frightful rapidity, and in a sort of rhythm to which a very active jig-dancer could keep step well; he exerts himself with the tempest of sound, of which he is the centre, and seeks to redouble his efforts; only when exhaustion forbids the prolongation of his wild delight does he stop and mop his brow. His only rival in musical action is the tambourine man of a minstrel troupe, but his instrument discounts a myriad of tambourines. That is the sort of harmonious invitation to prayer that ushers in the Sabbath here in Puerto Cabello. On special occasions the bell-ringing is supplemented by the firing of rockets and Roman candles, but, as a rule, pyrotechny's aid is only invoked to do honor to the blessed memory of the immortal saints, and the bell is deemed enough to call the faithful to early mass.

Attendance upon early mass is about the only occasion that will enable a stranger to have a comprehensive view of the ladies of this place, who are strangely domestic in their habits. One never sees them walking on the streets or shopping in any considerable number. There is quite a pretty little Alameda, well shaded by tall palms, orange trees, and other foliage, where, whenever there is any breeze from the sea, one may sit or promenade with more comfort than in any other place in the town, but ladies are very rarely seen there. Indeed, if a stranger does not go to church he can only see the ladies of Puerto Cabello by visiting at their houses or—in small numbers and then few of them really Venezuelans—at the little evening receptions sometimes given by foreign residents. It is to be regretted, for they are really very well worth looking at. Very many of them have exceedingly beautiful eyes, large, deep, and lustrous; and, as a rule, they have handsomely formed, shapely heads covered with a wealth of wavy, glossy black hair. These, their best distinctive features, are both well set off by the veils of black lace which they customarily wear instead of hats or bonnets, and which—worn as they wear them—have a charming effect. But I wish it was not the fashion among them to plaster their faces with some sort of whitewash—starch I believe it is—to such a ghastly extent. It is not only those who have rich, ripe olive complexions, but who wish to seem whiter, who do this, but those who have beautifully clear white skins by nature. And, from the way they daub the stuff on, there is evidently no more intent to conceal its use than there is on the part of a Comanche to hide his war-paint. But not even that unpleasant fashion altogether spoils their prettiness as one sees them at early mass. At the principal church, too, on the Calle de Iglesia, they are to be seen under such extraordinary conditions of light as give the best opportunity for critical judgment upon them. A year or two ago it was discovered that the roof of this edifice was liable to tumble in at any moment, so it was torn off to be replaced by a new one, and then the further discovery was made that there was no money to put on a new one. The contributions of the faithful have come in slowly it would seem, but have no doubt been honestly applied as they came to hand, for there has always been a lot of scaffolding kept up, and every now and then, as the funds would warrant the outlay, a beam or a rafter would be shoved into place. If expounders of the prophecies have made no mistake in figuring up the time for the millennium, and nothing occurs to hasten that event, the roof of that church may be completed yet. But now the soft gray light of morning is shed full and clear in the interior of those massive walls upon the kneeling congregation and the ministering priest, birds flit to and fro overhead, and dart away scared by the music of the small organ in the loft, bright green lizards peep wonderingly over the edges of the rough scaffolding, the sunshine, the rain, and the dew fall unchecked.

The Cocktail of Glory, a large and popular saloon, does a pretty thriving business on Sunday afternoons with its keno game, but the one which is run in the same establishment that boasts the cock-pit, just below the Santander Hotel, is still better patronized. Passing through the bar and billiard rooms, which take up the front of the latter establishment, one enters the keno or "Lotteria" department, a huge place in the form of an L, where 100 or more players are to be found every Sunday afternoon and evening, each with a small board before him, at long tables thickly covered with grains of Indian corn. The boards have on each 40 numbers in irregularly disposed crosswise rows of five each. There is a big fellow, of very dark complexion, who whirls a wire globe, and at every revolution draws from it a small wooden ball bearing a number. As his monotonous drawl announces "*Ocho—setiata-seis—setiente-neuve*," or whatever the number may be, the players who have the lucky numbers put grains of corn upon them. At length somebody who has got five numbers in a crosswise row raises a yell of triumph, the drawing is suspended, the player's claim is verified by an assistant, and if right he receives whatever sum the aggregate payment for the boards amounts to—at 10 cents each—minus the percentage of the bank. Then the boards are sold over again, the drawing recommences, and so the game continues hour after hour. Still further in the rear—not to hide it from the Police but merely for convenience in the utilization of space—is the cock-pit. Exercises here begin at 1 o'clock on Sundays and seldom last later than 4, unless there are some peculiarly important matches to come off. The pit is well-constructed and surrounded by seats arranged in amphitheatrical form, chairs below for the habitués and heaviest betters, benches above for the public, who are admitted for 15 cents each. On one side sits a white-headed, grave, magisterial-looking old chap, armed with a big gold watch and a small silver bell. Beside him is a clerk who registers something, I don't exactly know what, in a book, and seems to be very proud of his office. Over the pit is suspended a balance, with two light calico bags thrown over its arms, for the weighing of the fowls. It is upheld by a string, run over a pulley and down to the clerk, who raises and lowers it as occasion demands, in obedience to solemn gestures by the magisterial old chap. When a person first enters here he can hardly hear a human voice shouting at his ear for the constant crowing of the many game chickens tied about under the seats and fenced up in coops in the small rooms at the sides. A little later, if a good fight is in progress, he will not be able to hear the chickens because of the tornado of excited yells of the crowd of men craning their necks over the pit. It is not the custom to put gaffs on the chickens. That would be too merciful a shortening of their torture, and a disappointment of these good people who are not satisfied merely with blood but like to enjoy a prolongation of the pain of the thing that bleeds. On the afternoon of my visit, some very fine and plucky fowls were shown in combat, and the sport was unusually delightful. One bird—a fine red, with brass-hackle—had both eyes dug out by the needle-pointed spurs of his antagonist, but was otherwise unharmed. His antagonist quickly discovered his great advantage and improved it. Going up quietly to the blind fowl, and choosing his own time and place to strike, he could plant his blows wherever he liked. Again and again his spurs tore the skin of the neck of his disabled antagonist. But the brass-hackle was good game, and finding that he could do nothing with his spurs, tried what execution he could do with his bill. He would lay hold of the other, hold on to him like a bull-dog, and struggle to spur him. But there, too, he was at a disadvantage, for he could not see where to take hold while his enemy would every time seize the skin of his wounded neck and tear on it until it was actually stripped off entirely and every peck entered the flesh. Although his neck had been thus peeled, his crop pierced twice, his breast torn open by a savage thrust, his side deeply gashed, and his eyes both knocked out, the brass-hackle stood up and fought still as well as he could. The excitement of the crowd was great, and was intensified by the fact that the gray bird was evidently weakening, and was liable to either give out or run away before it could kill the tough old fowl so completely at its mercy. Everybody was standing upon the seats except the judge and his clerk; everybody but them was yelling; long odds were offered and accepted altogether by pantomime, for individual voices could not be heard. The gray bird stopped to rest, and the brass-hackle went about pecking blindly and making feeble slashes with his spurs where he seemed to think he heard his enemy. That was great fun for the crowd. A little time was allowed for handling the birds, and then, at the tinkle of the judge's little bell, they were placed in the pit again. The rest had refreshed the gray chicken, and he went in savagely to kill the other. In a few minutes the brass-hackle, pierced again and again, lay helpless on the sand. The victor walked over him, pecked him, and drove his spurs into him again and again, but nothing would stir the half-dead fowl into action again until the ingenious idea occurred to the tormentor of driving his long keen beak—carefully sharpened before the encounter—into the sightless sockets of his eyes. That pretty conception pleased the crowd immensely, and there was a wild chorus of "Carrambas" and "Carrajos" of admiration and delight as the tortured bird struggled to his feet and in desperation weakly strove to renew the contest, only to fall, after a few ill-directed lunges, dead. The slow slaughter had lasted nearly three-quarters of an hour. Another fight occurred in which also one of the birds was blinded and laid out for dead, but revived after he was carried out, whereupon his backer returned to the pit and made a row because the victory had been, as he claimed, too speedily decided against him. The row did him no good, for the judge's decision is final, and, upon principle, never reversed, but just to show the quality of his bird while there was a lull in the proceedings during the making up of another match, the fellow pitted the blind fowl again against an ambitious young cockerel that had been straining his lungs in crowing for an hour before. The young bird had the fun all his own way for three or four rounds, but then the blind one seized him and treated him so roughly, that, when he got a chance, he flew affrighted from the pit amid a storm of cheers and laughter from the spectators.

A few days after visiting the cock-pit I took a notion to investigate the manner in which cattle are slaughtered for the Puerto Cabello market, to discover, if possible, whether that process had in it any good reason for the meat being so uniformly tough, hard, and juiceless as it is. The abattoir is a little outside the town, at the edge of a great sandy plain, beyond which are the mountains. It is a low, broad building, with two walled-in rooms at the back, and all the rest of it is simply a high-roofed and strongly timbered shed with a rough stone floor. On both sides of the shed, stationed 15 or 20 feet apart, are very strong posts, each with a hollow trampled at its foot, where the soil is dark and the buzzards as they pass stop and sniff inquiringly. Further away, and at considerable distances apart, are other large posts, and still further are corrals made of stout poles. Upon the posts, the corral fences, the roof, the trees in the vicinity, the earth, and circling through the air, are thousands of buzzards. They are protected by law and are so tame that they will hardly do more than get out of one's way when on the ground. Late in the afternoon, the hour when the preparations for slaughter begin, these loathsome birds come flocking from all directions in such numbers that they seem to jostle each other in the air.

A sleeping semi-nude boy and two sullen, savage-looking curs were all the company the buzzards had when I arrived at the place. Half an hour later, shouts, the cracking of long whips, a cloud of dust in a road leading through the bushes up to the corral, and then the trample of hoofs and the glint of horns announced the arrival of a drove of cattle, which were rounded up into one of the corrals by three men on horseback, a master butcher and two vaquinos. About the same time half a dozen lithe, muscular, brown fellows, naked to the waist, and carrying their shirts over their arms, came lounging up from an opposite direction, followed by a score of snarling, ill-tempered, mangy mongrel dogs. While the men busied themselves with the straightening out of some long ropes and the coiling of others, each of which had a noose at one end, the dogs had a few little fights, apparently to get themselves in temper for the proceedings to ensue. When all was ready, two of the men took up each one of the noosed ropes and sauntered toward the corral. One of them, climbing to the top of a fence, gave a sling to his lasso, which sent it uncoiling through the air like a snake, until its noose drooped over the horns of a steer marked for slaughter, and as the beast started to run, it tightened down to his head. A moment later, the other lasso had seized him in exactly the same way. The ropes were then led out between the bars of the corral gate and off to two posts, in such position that they formed two sides of a right angle triangle with the steer's head at the apex. Then the gate was opened for him to come out, and the men, having each taken a turn about his post with his line, pulled on him to start him. He did not want to come and held back with all his might. Then a third man mounted the fence and hurled at him a big sharp stone, that bounced off his spine and sent him out with a rush. Just before the gate he halted and made a frantic endeavor to shake off the ropes, but finding it useless, bounded in the air like a stag, as high as a man's head, and started, with lowered horns, on a furious charge at one of the men holding him. At a distance of 30 or 40 feet, just short of the fellow he hoped to toss, the second rope tightened on his head so suddenly and violently that his horns were pulled back on his shoulders, and he fell to his knees. Before he could get up the first rope was hauled short, and the second was carried to another post, a little nearer death. But he was a brave fellow, and again and again charged at the men, pawing the earth and bellowing with fury, as over and over he was hurled to the ground. They got him along very slowly, he fought so determinedly, but at last he gave up and lay exhausted, refusing to be tempted to rise even at a man who went provokingly close to his nose, and still some distance away from where they wanted him. One fellow hurled a big stone, with atrocious accuracy of aim, so as to strike one of his horns, and he sprang up with a howl—not a bellow; but actually a howl—of pain, and stood for a moment, trembling all over, holding his stunned and aching head as high as he could. The butchers laughed heartily at the brute's demonstration of suffering, and one of them explained to me that striking a steer's horns hurts him as striking a man's teeth would hurt the man, and perhaps a little more. When the animal somewhat recovered himself he resumed the fight with rage. He leaped, feigned, charged, plunged, and fell, over and over again. He was a splendid animal, glossy brown, clean-limbed as a deer, quick and graceful as a greyhound, and in his fury was magnificent. But once more exhausted nature gave way, and he lay panting and sullen, giving up his bootless contest with the ropes. Then another heavy stone was heaved upon the same horn that had been hurt before, and, glancing off, it destroyed the sight of one of his eyes. That brought him to his feet again, but not to fight. He tried to run away, but, of course, the ropes brought him up short at every dash, and the men, by making runs from post to post on his blind side, whenever he turned to escape a stone or a dog—for the dogs were now sent at him—rapidly edged him up to the side of the building, to one of those posts that had the dark blood-soaked earth at its foot. There he fell again, but, as the smell of the earth reached his nostrils, struggled to his feet with a bellow of terror, and, chancing to have the opportunity of an inadvertently slackened rope, plunged 20 feet away before it tightened on him and he fell again. There he lay, seemingly unable to get up. The butchers bounced stones off his horns and nose, set dogs upon him that bit and chewed his sides and legs, and one fellow twisted his tail until the bones cracked, but still, for some minutes he would only pour forth low bellows of agony, and would not rise. Eventually, one dog chanced to nip him in a peculiarly tender place, and he arose staggeringly. After that they easily got him up to the post again, made him still more securely fast to it by other ropes, and left him with his nose tied near the ground to await their convenience for finishing him.

While this was going on another similar performance was being enacted on the other side of the slaughter-house, and in the same way, with only slight variations, according to the temper of the animals, 18 steers, bulls, and cows were tied up for slaughter. Those which showed game and fought, as the first one did, appeared to furnish most entertainment, and were most deliberately and systematically tortured, so as to get all the fun out of them that could be got. One fellow, who had a young dog that showed fear of the cattle, gave the animal a safe and easy training-lesson by setting him on a bull that was securely fastened to a post by stout ropes that gave its head only about three feet of play. The dog readily comprehended the situation, and chewed the bull's sides and legs energetically, while the tortured beast vainly lashed the air with tail and hoofs, bellowed and beat his head against the post, and the fellow's companions shouted with laughter in their enjoyment of the amusing spectacle.

"When will you kill these beasts?" I asked one of the butchers.

"In the course of the night—in time for market in the morning," he replied.

"How will they be killed?"

"By driving a spike into their heads, just back of the horns, and then cutting their throats."

If mental agony, physical torture, fevered blood, and exhaustion through violent exercise a very few hours before slaughter are liable to injure the quality of meat intended for human food—as people affirm who know more about the subject than I profess to—then I understand now why Puerto Cabello beef is no better than it is. I suggested this to a gentleman who lives here, a Venezuelan by birth. He simply shrugged his shoulders and replied:

"I am not the butcher."

"I suppose you have here," I said, "no society for the prevention of cruelty to animals?"

"What is that?" he asked, with a look of surprise.

The present President, Guzman Blanco, put a stop to bull-fighting in Caracas, though the sport was formerly in great favor there, and is said to have been conducted with almost as much magnificence and barbarity as in Madrid. The only approximation to it since President Blanco came into power has been a stupid sort of bull-chasing by mounted men in a barricaded street, the object of the men being to catch the bulls by their tails and adroitly to twirl them over on their sides. There is little danger in it to the men, if they are good riders, and not a great deal of discomfort to the bulls. But why bull-fighting should be stopped, and yet such a system of slaughter of cattle as exists here—and is, I am told, universal in Venezuela—should be permitted to go on, is among the things belonging to this land which I do not comprehend. This thing is quite as brutal and inhuman as bull-fighting and is infinitely more cowardly. The poor beast has no chance whatever of avenging himself on his tormentors. They take good care that the ropes by which he is held are strong and well secured, then they torture him at their leisure. They are neither bull-fighters nor butchers, but assassins of a brute nobler than themselves.

There is talk whispered about on all sides of a revolution near at hand. Some say that it will flash out in a few weeks; others that it will not come to a head and break, so to speak, before about the season of the next elections—say, in February. But then they are always talking of, anticipating, and dreading, yet fomenting revolutions. Over in Curacao and in Port au Spain there are always bands of dark-complexioned chaps with slouched sombreros, mysterious speech, and ominous frowns, who darkly hint that something great is shortly to happen. Here there are numbers of people always who, when they get to know the stranger well, will say: "Wait a little. Do you think a free people will always submit to such a government as this? Venezuela will not long remain one man's farm. Before long you will hear shots from the mountains." But the "shots from the mountains" do not come, and after one has been here awhile he begins to doubt the veracity of the proverbial affirmation that "where there is smoke there is always fire." Guzman Blanco, whatever faults may be alleged against his Administration, has certainly demonstrated a capacity for suppressing revolutions that has not been enjoyed by his predecessors. So, although I behold soldiers hurried about from place to place with unwonted activity, see arms and munitions of war—including more flint-lock muskets than look well in this age—shipping from place to place, observe brigs landing supplies at the fort, hear of strange doings in the Post Office and of novel regulations with reference to the landing of strangers in the country with a view to catching insurrectionary correspondence and keeping revolutionists out, and am told over and over again by people whom I meet that a revolution is impending, like Hudusi, I "very much doubt the fact" of its coming to anything. Luckily, should one occur, it can take nobody by surprise. The stores, posadas, and dwellings of the town are all arranged in such wise that they can be, at a moment's notice, closed up with heavy window-shutters, protected by iron bars and ponderous doors, fastened by immense locks and huge cross-bars, so that each house will be a small fortress. That is no new thing in view of possibly present emergencies, but the result of experience. All the houses are constructed in that way. A casual visitor to Puerto Cabello, looking at it from the street only would have little idea of what the interiors of its houses are like. They are almost all but a single story in height. Their walls are very solidly constructed of coral and plastered on the outside with an inexcusably poor plaster that peels off in chunks and patches, leaving them abominably mangy and scabby in appearance every here and there. Then the windows, closed in by big iron bars, like those of a jail, and the great doors, that make even the commonest dwellings look like bonded warehouses, all give a sombre and shabby style to the exterior. But inside one finds beautiful court-yards, with wealth of foliage and bloom, gracefully waving broad leaves of the banana, tall plume-topped palms, golden-fruited lychosas, thick-clustered vines of the white Muscatel grape, perfume-spreading orange trees. In the wide porch, always fronting on one or two sides of this quadrangular court-yard, swing hammocks of cotton or grass net, inviting to luxurious repose; and here, too, are the ponderous water-jars and "drip-stones" or filters of coral, with which every household is supplied. Humming-birds flash their jewel-like wings in and out of the sunshine and shade; bees of enormous size buzz from flower to flower; wasps build their nests in the roof overhead; mosquitoes—peculiarly small, venomous, and ferocious—sing and bite both by day and night.

J. H. C.

WEDDING IN PHILADELPHIA.

From the Philadelphia Times, Nov. 1.

St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church, on Locust-street, above Sixteenth, was filled to overflowing on Saturday afternoon by representatives of the fashionable society of Philadelphia and New-York assembled to witness the wedding of John Henry Livingston, of Clermont-on-the-Hudson, N. Y., to Miss Emily Evans, of this city. After a choice musical recital on the organ by Prof. Mills, the bridal party entered at 1 o'clock, the bride leaning upon the arm of Glendower Evans. The groom was accompanied by his "best man," Cadwalader E. Ogden, of New-York, and there were no bridesmaids. The bride was attired in a costume of great richness and elegance, and her point lace was especially noticed by the ladies present. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. I. L. Nicholson, Rector of St. Mark's, and at the conclusion of the service a wedding breakfast and reception was given at the residence of the bride, on Walnut-street, above Twenty-first. After the reception, Mr. and Mrs. Livingston took the train for Washington, and after a short tour through the South will go abroad to spend the Winter. Mrs. Livingston is the daughter of the late William B. Evans, of this city, and a niece of Manlius Evans, who recently died in Europe. She is also a niece of Mrs. Gouverneur Ogden, of New-York. Mr. Livingston is a son of Clermont Livingston, of New-York, and was married once before. His first wife was a daughter of John W. Hamersly, of New-York. Among the guests present were J. H. Beekman, Carroll Livingston, Frank Foster, and C. De P. Field, of New-York, and a great number of prominent Philadelphians.

GARFIELD'S LETTER TO A BOY.

From the St. Joseph (Mo.) Herald Oct. 29.

A St. Joseph boy, between 5 and 6 years old, sent a postal-card to Gen. Garfield soon after his nomination, saying their birthdays were the same, congratulating him on his nomination, expressing the wish that he would select good men for his Cabinet, and asking him to send one of his friends here to teach Missourians how to vote. The General sent the following reply:

MENTOR, Ohio, June 28, 1880.

MY DEAR BOY: Your card came, but I had not time to answer it till now. Be a good boy, and work and study hard, and when you are a man you can teach people how to vote yourself. Very truly your friend, J. A. GARFIELD.

A LAWYER'S SLIP OF THE TONGUE.

From the Cumberland (Md.) Civilian.

As an attorney was speaking on a case at the Court-house yesterday, he said: "At this stage of the game," then, suddenly choking himself off, said to the court: "I beg pardon. I mean at this stage of the proceedings."

CROWDS AT JEROME PARK

EXTRA RACES YESTERDAY.

PAROLE WINS THE HEAT RACE WITH EASE—AN OVATION WHEN HE APPEARED—UNCAS WINS A MILE AND THREE-QUARTERS RACE—OTHER EVENTS, WITH A STEEPLE-CHASE.

The charming weather and the promise of fine sport drew an immense crowd to Jerome Park yesterday. The racing was very good, but essentially the day was a Lorillard day, as Pierre Lorillard's horses won four of the six races—one horse, Spark, winning two of them. The old favorite, Parole, received an ovation, and ran in his old form, capturing the heat race with ease.

THE THREE-QUARTER DASH.

The sport began with a selling race of three-quarters of a mile for a purse of $400, the winner to be sold at auction for $1,000; if entered to be sold for $700, allowed 3 pounds; if for $400, 15 pounds. There were five entries for the race, and four of the horses started, including G. Chase's ch. c. King Nero, 2 years, to be sold for $700, 88 pounds, (Cunningham;) Pierre Lorillard's gr. f. Spark, 2 years, to be sold for $1,000, 87 pounds, (Only;) Babcock & Co.'s ch. g. Sioux, 4 years, for $400, 100 pounds, (Harvey,) and James Kelly's b. f. Gossip, 2 years, for $700, 79 pounds, (Hyslop.) In the betting, Spark was the favorite at $125 to $100, while $170 to $100 was offered against Sioux, and five to one against either King Nero or Gossip. After two false attempts the flag fell to a good start, the four breaking away together. Sioux then forced the pace, and, reaching the foot of the club-house hill, was showing half a length in front of Spark, and she a length before King Nero and Gossip. As they were going out of sight Sioux was seen to increase his lead to a length, while Gossip challenged Spark for the second place. When they reappeared, Sioux was still a length in advance of Spark, and turned into the home stretch with the same advantage, but, getting into the straight work, Only made play with Spark, and challenging Sioux took the lead at the furlong pole. In the meantime, King Nero was coming fast, and soon took second place. Spark then came away, and won the race easily by three lengths, King Nero gaining the second place, a length ahead of Sioux, while Gossip was a close fourth. The time was 1:2[illegible]. There was no bid for the winner.

THE MILE AND THREE-QUARTERS.

The second race on the programme was a free handicap sweepstakes of $25 each, if not declared out, with $600 added; the second to receive $100 out of the stakes. Three horses had accepted the weights assigned them—Pierre Lorillard's b. c. Uncas, 4 years, 119 pounds, (Shauer;) R. H. Duffy's b. g. Krupp Gun, 5 years, 100 pounds, (McCarthy,) and the Pelham stable's ch. g. Harlequin, 4 years, 89 pounds, (F. McLaughlin.) The trio received a good start, but Harlequin immediately went to the front under a strong pull, reaching the club-house hill a length in advance of Krupp Gun, who was half a length before Uncas. As they went out of sight, Harlequin was showing three lengths in advance of Krupp Gun, and he was a length the best of Uncas. On their reappearance Harlequin was still ahead of Krupp Gun, while Shauer had pulled Uncas three lengths to the rear, letting the others fight for the lead. On the stretch Krupp Gun made play for Harlequin, and there was a close brush between them, the pair passing the stand together, with Uncas a length and a half behind them. The leaders were still on even terms at the quarter pole, with Uncas at their heels. Under the club-house hill Harlequin pushed out a length before Krupp Gun, who got two lengths away from Uncas, but the latter closed up and took the second place. Harlequin advanced a length in front of Uncas, while Krupp Gun had shown the white feather and was two lengths in the rear. As they came down to the three-quarter pole Uncas closed upon Harlequin, and, notwithstanding Young McLaughlin's free use of the whip, the latter was unable to again obtain the lead. Uncas finally won the race with ease by three-quarters of a length, while Krupp Gun was beaten off some 200 yards. The time—3:16¾—makes an excellent race.

THE MILE AND A QUARTER.

The third race was a dash of a mile and a quarter for a purse of $500; horses not having won a race during the year allowed 10 pounds, and maidens, if 4 years old or under, 15 pounds; or if 5 years or upward, 20 pounds. There were three competitors, including James Hawley's b. g. Ambush, 111 pounds, (Harvey;) Charles Littlefield's b. g. Wave o' Light, 3 years, 97 pounds, (Only,) and J. G. Nelson's b. f. Little Buttercup, 3 years, 87 pounds, (F. McLaughlin.) The betting was two to five against Buttercup, three to two against Wave o' Light, and ten to one against Ambush. Ambush took the lead and forced the pace, and came up to the Judges' stand three lengths in advance of Wave o' Light, who was a neck before Buttercup. Going round the turn, Ambush gradually lost ground, and at the quarter pole was showing only half a length in front of Buttercup, and at the latter's heels was Wave o' Light. As they rushed under the club-house hill Buttercup collared Ambush, and the pair ran out of sight three lengths ahead of Wave o' Light. As they came into the home stretch Wave o' Light was getting the whip and the race was considered over, but after reaching the lower end of the grand stand Little Buttercup began to quit, and a few yards further on Wave o' Light had caught her, while Ambush closed up, the whole three being very tired, but Buttercup quit so badly that Wave o' Light rushed past her as they approached the goal, and won the race by a length, while Buttercup barely obtained the second place. The time was 2:23—a very slow race.

THE MILE AND A FURLONG.

The fourth event was a dash of a mile and a furlong for a purse of $500, the winner to be sold at auction for $1,500, and if entered to be sold for $1,000, allowed 5 pounds; for $750, 10 pounds; for $500, 17 pounds, and for $300, 20 pounds. There were eight entries, and all appeared: Philip H. Duffy's ch. g. New-York Weekly, 5 years, 104 pounds, (Quantrell;) C. Chase's ch. f. Malasine, 3 years, 73 pounds, (Cunningham;) James W. Bell's b. g. Dan K., 6 years, 104 pounds, (Evans;) Babcock & Co.'s ch. g. Sioux, 4 years, 98 pounds, (Harvey;) the Pelham stable's ch. g. Harlequin, 4 years, 101 pounds, (Shauer;) James Kelly's b. f. Gossip, 2 years, 67 pounds, (Hyslop;) Pierre Lorillard's gr. f. Spark, 2 years, 79 pounds, (Only,) and W. C. Daly's ch. f. Mabel, 3 years, 81 pounds, including 4 pounds over, (F. McLaughlin.) The horses broke away together, receiving an excellent start. When they came to the stand Gossip was showing the way, with New-York Weekly and Sioux together, and Mabel in between them at their girths. Going round the turn Mabel rushed to the front, and was followed out by Malasine, the pair reaching the quarter pole simultaneously, closely pursued by Sioux and Gossip, the others running in a close ruck. As they ran under the bluff Malasine rushed two lengths away, while Harlequin, Gossip, and Mabel were together, followed by Spark. New-York Weekly being last of all. As they ran out of sight Malasine showed a neck in front of Mabel, with Gossip a length behind, and when they were again seen Malasine had the best of it by half a length, while Gossip was second, Spark third, and Sioux fourth. Coming down to the three-quarter pole, Gossip came forward and Spark followed her up, but the race was in much doubt until after they passed the furlong pole, when the race was reduced to a match between Gossip and Spark, but the latter won, this being her second race of the day. Gossip was second, three lengths in front of Harlequin, who was half a length the best of Dan K., with Sioux fifth, Mabel sixth, Malasine seventh, and New-York Weekly last. The time was 2:03.

THE HEAT RACE.

The fifth race of the day was a free handicap sweepstakes of $25 each, with $750 added, the second to receive $150 out of the stakes; heats of a mile and a furlong. This was regarded as the principal event of the day. Five sported colors: Pierre Lorillard's br. g. Parole, 121 pounds, (Barrett;) E. J. McElmeel's ch. g. Go Forth, 3 years, 90 pounds, (F. McLaughlin;) C. Chase's b. c. Bowstring, 4 years, 98 pounds, (McCarthy;) Babcock & Co.'s b. f. Rachel, 4 years, 85 pounds, (Only,) and James W. Bell's b. g. Dan K., 6 years, 104 pounds, (Evans.) Although Parole's impost was heavy, he was an immense favorite, only one to five being offered against him, while five to one was offered against Bowstring and Dan K., ten to one against Rachel, and twelve to one against Go Forth. Parole was the first to appear. He met with a warm reception from the spectators.

First Heat.—A good start was effected at the first attempt, but Bowstring immediately came to the front, and reached the judges' stand a length before Rachel, who was a length ahead of Parole, the other two being together in the rear. On the turn Rachel made an effort, and at the quarter pole she had pushed half a length ahead of Bowstring, and the latter was a length ahead of Parole, Go Forth next, and Dan K. in the rear. Bowstring and Rachel raced together round the bluff, but Parole kept close to them, and when they were again seen on the lower turn, Rachel was half a length in advance of Bowstring, who was lapped on the quarter by Parole. As soon as they turned into the home stretch Barrett made play with Parole, and, passing Bowstring, made issue with Rachel, the pair being together at the furlong pole; but then Parole came forward with ease, amid the plaudits of the spectators, winning the heat by three lengths, Rachel second, a length before Bowstring, third, Dan K. fourth, and Go Forth fifth. Time—2:04.

Second Heat.—After one break-away the horses were sent on their journey evenly, and, as before, Rachel and Bowstring forced the running, the latter having a head the best of it at the stand, Go Forth being third, while Parole and Dan K. were in the rear. On the turn Rachel forced the pace still, and at the quarter pole showed a neck the best of Bowstring, who was a length ahead of Parole. At the foot of the hill Bowstring challenged Rachel again, and led her half a length, while Parole maintained the third place as before, and Dan K. took the fourth place. They were in the same positions on their reappearance, and when they came into the home stretch all but Parole were whipping, and he won with ease by a length and a half, Rachel second, a length before Bowstring, with Dan K. fourth, and Go Forth distanced. The time was 2:04.

THE STEEPLE-CHASE.

The sport terminated with a handicap steeple-chase over the full course for a purse of $600, of which $100 went to the second horse. The starters were L. L., Lizzie D., Pomeroy, Bertha, and Celtic. They were mustered at the foot of the hill, and Pomeroy soon took the lead, but the sulky brute stopped, and L. L. also refused to go the course, but there was a grand contest between Bertha and Lizzie D., the result being in doubt until within a few yards of the stand, when Bertha got the best of it by half a length. Celtic came in third, a dozen lengths behind. The time was 4:34. It was claimed that none of the horses went the proper course, and the judges ordered the race to be run over again, after the best part of the crowd had left, but the result was the same, Bertha winning with Lizzie D. second.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 3, 1880.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Un Ballo in Maschera.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE—National Exhibition.
BIJOU OPERA-HOUSE—The Snow Flower.
BOOTH'S THEATRE—Cinderella. Matinée.
COMIQUE—Mulligan Guard Picnic. Matinée.
DALY'S THEATRE—Our First Families. Matinée.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—Norah's Vow. Matinée.
GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—Boccaccio.
HAVERLY'S THEATRE—Revels. Matinée.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—At 3—Concert.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—Hazel Kirke.
MASONIC TEMPLE—Helen Potter's Pleiades.
METROPOLITAN CONCERT HALL—Concert.
NIBLO'S GARDEN THEATRE—My Partner. Matinée.
PARK THEATRE—Article 47.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Variety.
STANDARD THEATRE—The Upper Crust.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—Daniel Rochat.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Guv'nor.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The date printed on the wrapper of each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in the Middle States, clear weather, followed by increasing cloudiness, warmer south-easterly winds, and generally lower barometer.

But for New-Jersey, still apparently Bourbon in the midst of progress, it would have been a solid North against a solid South. Maine has been definitely redeemed, and California is no longer doubtful. Indiana has fulfilled the promise of October, and New-York has surpassed all but the most sanguine expectations. It may therefore be stated with entire confidence that the 223 Electoral votes of 21 Northern States will be cast for GARFIELD and ARTHUR, and that the 138 vote of 16 Southern States, with the probable addition of the 9 votes of New-Jersey, will be cast for HANCOCK and ENGLISH. The expectation of carrying Florida for the Republican ticket does not appear to have been warranted by results, and the other Southern States will be counted as their Bourbon rulers have decreed. Taking into account the suppressed Republican vote of the South, as well as the declared Republican vote of the North, it may be affirmed that Gen. GARFIELD will be elevated to the Presidency of the United States with a popular majority behind him second only to that given to Gen. GRANT in 1872.

Two months ago THE TIMES took occasion to show how baseless was the fear that a "united" Democracy in this State meant its loss to the Republicans. At that time the generally accepted Democratic majority in New-York State was 40,000, and the City factions were engaged in a gin-shop raffle for offices which they held to be already as good as won. The reconciliation of the factions was largely due to their common expectation that the Custom-house and the Post Office were virtually within their power, and that when there were obviously enough places to go round it would be the height of folly to risk defeat by squabbling over the apportionment of the spoils of the City. We then showed that there were 20,000 to 30,000 independent voters who had supported TILDEN, but who would not support HANCOCK, that had not been taken into account in the Democratic calculation; that there were, morever, large accessions to the Republican ranks since 1876 by the coming of age of intelligent young voters, and that the Democrats, by their shameless traffic in place and patronage, had disgusted a great many men in their own ranks who had an obstinate belief in the right of the people to have something to say about the choice of their rulers. Of course, a good deal has happened since the 4th of September, but the reasons then given in THE TIMES for a belief in the disappearance of the Democratic majority of 1876 have been fully verified. Indiana, BARNUM and KELLY, with all the blackguardism and blundering associated with these names, have done the rest.

Gen. ARTHUR, in this campaign, has been placed in the delicate and somewhat difficult position of a candidate on the Republican national ticket and an active manager in his party. It was possible for even a cautious man to make many mistakes, either as candidate or manager, in such a post as this. But it may be truthfully said that Gen. ARTHUR's course has been dignified and honorable, and that his services have been of the highest importance to the Republican Party. His share of the management of the national campaign has been distinguished by an ability and quiet strength which have served as an admirable balance to the fussiness with which others might have marred the generally admirable conduct of the canvass now so gloriously concluded.

The returns of the Congressional elections up to the present hour leave no doubt of a good working majority for the Republicans in the House of Representatives in the Forty-seventh Congress. The number of Democrats will be reduced to 129; that of Republicans will be increased to 159, and there will be 5 Greenbackers. This gives a clear majority of 25 over all opponents for the Administration. The almost complete disappearance of the Greenback element is noteworthy. It is too soon to decide definitely as to the complexion of the Senate, though the probabilities are now that that body will have 38 Democrats, 37 Republicans, and DAVID DAVIS, of Illinois. This will give Gen. MAHONE, of Virginia, an opportunity at any time to "readjust" the politics of the Senate to suit his own notions.

The re-election of the Hon. L. P. MORTON, in the Eleventh Congressional District of New-York, is an event over which the friends of honest legislation and financial reform may well congratulate themselves. As a Representative in Congress he has earned the confidence of his constituents and the esteem of his fellow-citizens, irrespective of party. His re-election is not due to the special zeal of partisans, or the activity of any "machine" in his interest. He has been elected because he deserved to be, and the people have returned him to Congress, by a handsome majority, in spite of the efforts and artifices of a very adroit and unscrupulous combination of politicians.

There never was any logical reason for the nomination of Gen. HANCOCK by the Democratic Party. His crushing defeat is a humiliation which he might have been spared. His only claim to the temporary political distinction which he received was his gallant service in the war. And this distinction was urged upon him by a party whose only political tenet was that the war was a dead-and-gone issue, and that its memories should be buried fathoms deep. HANCOCK has proved himself to be a most unfit candidate, whatever may be said of his qualifications as a soldier. But it is certain that even a better candidate than HANCOCK could not have led the Democratic Party to victory. And now that he has been beaten so ignominiously in the only States which have a moral and reasonable right to make much of a brave Union soldier, he has his misplaced ambition and his unfortunate associations to thank. Evil company has been the ruin of HANCOCK.

The unpopularity of LANDERS, Democratic candidate for Governor, it was claimed, lost Indiana to his party, in the October election. The popularity of HANCOCK and ENGLISH would carry the State at the November election "with a rush." Indiana has just confirmed the Republicanism for which she declared last month. The promised Democratic wave did not come. It is a poor candidate who cannot carry his own State. And yet ENGLISH, the skin-flint, as his own party friends call him, was nominated for the Vice-Presidency because it was believed that he, if anybody, could carry the doubtful State of Indiana. It is now in order for the Democrats to say that ENGLISH was a dead weight on their ticket, and to recall the frank statement of the New-York *Sun*, that his nomination was "a crowning act of folly."

Ex-Senator BARNUM, who will probably soon be ex-Chairman BARNUM, will return to private life covered with infamy. Even his political associates and followers, now that they have no longer any reason for concealing their opinion of him, will pursue him with their execrations. It was not possible that even greater wisdom and dignity than that which BARNUM brought to his work could have availed to stem the tide which has carried GARFIELD into the Presidency. But it must be acknowledged that BARNUM's mismanagement of the Democratic canvass has largely increased the inevitable majority of the Republicans. *But he will be chiefly remembered* in the political history of these times as a man who attempted to carry a Presidential election by the use of trivial, childish, and ignoble expedients. This is the first time in the history of the country that the tactics of any one of the great contesting parties have been confined to personal abuse, forgery, and slander. These things do not win. Mr. BARNUM, in his overwhelming defeat, may well consider himself a dishonored and discredited man. He has not fought a good fight. Putting aside partisan considerations, all good citizens will be glad that he is overthrown.

THE GREAT VICTORY.

The sober, patriotic people of the United States have great reason to be deeply thankful for the result of the election yesterday. The Republican candidates have won the Electoral votes of this State by an overwhelming majority, and with these the Electoral votes of every State, except New-Jersey, that in 1860 was not tainted with the curse of slavery. It is a great victory for all the ideas which underlie the American system of government. It settles many questions which only yesterday were open to some dispute. It determines, in the first place, and chiefly, that the Government of the Nation shall be national, and not the Government of a party, a section, or a race. It establishes the rule of justice and equal rights in every part of the land, throwing over every citizen the powerful and impartial protection of the supreme law. It decides that no party whose distinguishing feature is the perpetration of, or connivance with, crimes against the suffrage can gain the approval of a majority of the American people. It extinguishes forever the mad hope of the political leaders of the South that they can retain or extend by aid of Northern votes the power which they have seized in their own section—and no greater benefit could have been conferred upon that section, as well as on the rest of the Union. It decides that the right of the national Government, in the proper exercise of constitutional power, extends to the supervision of national elections and to their regulation in such manner as is needed to insure their purity and their fairness. There will no longer be found Democratic statesmen in Washington to declare that there "is no such thing as a national election." We had one yesterday, and hereafter every election for President, or for Representatives, will be one. The supremacy of the Federal Government in its own field, its power and duty to defend itself against fraud as well as violence, its right to apply the principle of impartial justice throughout its jurisdiction, these form the first and most important clause of the decision rendered by the American people yesterday.

In the next place, the election decides that the Nation will keep faith with its creditors, and will maintain unimpaired the system of sound finance which has already been set up. It puts an end to all the confused jumble of projects having for their common end the debasement of the currency, the cheating of the creditor, the creation of universal wealth by act of Congress. It leaves this great people to work its own way toward prosperity, subject only to natural laws, unhindered by the interference of Congressional theorists and self-seeking demagogues. It decides that in the plan which has almost wholly withdrawn the heavy and clumsy hand of the Government from the most precious and delicate of all their interests—the interest in honest money—the people of the country desire no "change," unless it be in completion of the task so happily begun. This was the sober second thought of the business men of the Union. Whatever errors may have taken some hold among them during the trying period since the first issue of the national notes have been dissipated. The country has unquestionably entered upon a period of great prosperity, which will be followed, as all others have been, by reaction, but before the reaction can come it is reasonable to expect that the course of the Government will be such that we shall not again be tempted to resort to "cheap money" in any of its delusive forms to protect us against the consequences of our own mistakes. This election marks the complete turning of the tide in public opinion regarding the immixion of the Government with business affairs, since the Democracy has been condemned largely for the lingering tenderness that it showed for the advocates of the "interference" policy. In the future the tendency will be to require the Government to still further free itself from all forms of that policy.

The extent of the Republican victory yesterday also puts at rest all fear that there can be any dispute as to carrying into practical effect the decision of the country. This is cause for special thankfulness. There is now no possibility of success for the desperate game which the Democratic leaders were prepared to play. The Nation is saved from the grave danger of another disputed Presidential count. In the face of the majestic majorities rolled up by the Republicans from every quarter, Gen. HANCOCK will be relieved from all necessity and deprived of all chance for playing the hazardous rôle which his managers had laid out for him. Gen. GARFIELD will "take his seat" with an ease and certainty which will give profound relief to all the upright and well-intentioned members of the Democratic, as well as of the Republican, Party.

It can hardly be necessary to point out that with its return to complete control of the national Government the Republican Party will take upon itself great responsibilities. No party has ever been more signally, more completely trusted, and to every trust there are two parties. The momentous issues of the past are decided. They will, in the natural course of things, give place to others, perhaps not so well defined, and of a less stirring nature, but, in their turn, important and imperative. Yesterday's election puts the entire country on the same footing. It makes sure the disappearance of sectional questions by the triumph of national principles. It will remain for the Republican Party to administer the Government for the whole Nation. It will be its duty to complete the readjustment of the national debt, that its burden may rest as lightly as possible on the people; to reduce taxation at every available point; to remove the inequalities which *now exist in the operation of much of our* fiscal legislation; to make the currency wholly and permanently sound. It will be its duty to correct the evils which have crept into the civil service, to perfect the divorce which has been undertaken between that service and partisan politics, to remove all just complaint in any section that the national Government is partisan, to attract to the Government the upright men of all parties by its purity, integrity, impartiality, and efficiency. If it hopes to reap the full fruits of the beneficent victory of yesterday it must administer the Government in the spirit in which the people voted—the spirit of intelligent and generous patriotism, of fidelity to the highest aims of free government, of jealous devotion to the equal rights and best interests of the whole people.

THE MAYORALTY.

The election of the Republican candidate for Mayor of New-York is certainly not the least satisfactory element in a day of triumph. It is doubtful, in the first place, if the men who nominated Mr. DOWD had any confidence in the possibility of his election. If they had they certainly took a singular method of showing it by nominating only two candidates for Aldermen at Large. That is to say, the Republican County ticket was placed before the people with this indorsement: "We leave the Mayor and his fellow-nominees to your tender mercies; we propose to take no risks as to the election of two Republican Aldermen." For that and similar reasons which governed the nominations of district Aldermen, the board is Democratic while the Mayor is Republican. To that extent the new Mayor will be powerless to carry out reforms which ought to have been within his power, and to that extent the Republican managers have thrown away a great opportunity.

The people have responded to the challenge of the Irish-Catholic combination with no uncertain voice. It is true that the wave of Republican sentiment which has swept over the City has largely reduced the Democratic majority, but it is also true that at least 25,000 Democrats who voted for HANCOCK have refused to vote for GRACE. This result is one in which men of both parties can sincerely rejoice. Apart altogether from the sectarian aspects of the nomination of Mr. GRACE, it was a product of the insolent and brutal dictation of JOHN KELLY, which has not stopped short of the caucus and the convention, but has made itself known in journalistic assaults upon private character whose atrocity has not been equaled in any phase of the blackguardism of the late campaign. The vindictive warfare of Mr. KELLY upon the proprietor of the New-York *Herald*, for no other reason than the opposition of that journal to the head of his County ticket, opened the eyes of thousands of voters to the vulgar and truculent character of the despotism which the chief of Tammany Hall was attempting to fasten on the people of this City. Mr. KELLY has shared the not uncommon fate of assassins of personal character. He has not only created a positive sympathy for the object of his dastardly attacks, but has greatly helped the cause of which the *Herald* was so redoubtable a champion. Even journals of his own party expressed their contempt for the Kelly method of silencing the voice of an independent press, and the justice-loving and intelligent people of New-York have repelled with scorn the imputation that they could be persuaded by the logic of the scandal-monger or managed by the tactics of the black-mailer.

For the third time, therefore, the voters of this City have given Mr. KELLY the most emphatic kind of intimation that they have had enough of him and his candidates. He may continue to be the dictator of Tammany Hall, in virtue of his control of 50,000 Irish-Catholic votes; his supremacy in the City Government should end with the expiration of his term as Controller, and if, because of the complexion of the Board of Aldermen, he should be able for a few months to hold over, he has at least outlived the possibility of resuming the dictatorship of the Democracy of this City and State. And even should Tammany Hall succeed in tying the hands of the new Mayor, in retaining control of the Board of Apportionment, and in preventing the confirmation of any nominees in place of those whose terms have either already expired or will expire during the next year, the methods and purposes of the organization, nevertheless, stand condemned before the people, and can never again be repeated with the insolent aggressiveness which has marked them during the campaign just closed. Struggling, as THE TIMES has done, for so many years against the rule of the mob and the bigots represented in the Kelly oligarchy, its defeat yesterday is a testimony that our efforts have not been misdirected—our indignant protests not misapplied.

LATER.—The election of Mr. DOWD for Mayor, which was claimed on the basis of figures received before our first edition went to press, is, at the present writing, in doubt. Though Mr. GRACE runs in nearly every Assembly district very much behind the Democratic Electoral ticket, there remains a probability that he has pulled through by a small majority. The strictures which we have made on the Kelly management which forced GRACE upon a disgusted party are not affected by the probability of his election. Had the Republican managers made a proper use of the opportunity presented to them by KELLY's blunder there would have been no necessity for awaiting complete returns in order to find out who is to be the next Mayor of New-York.

THE RESULT IN NEW-ENGLAND.

Returns of the vote from the compact and well-organized States of New-England are naturally more complete than from any other section of the country of equal extent and importance. The result there also illustrates forcibly the effect upon the intelligence and sober thought of the Northern people produced by the considerations involved in the contest. The indications are clear that the Electoral vote of New-England is solid for GARFIELD and ARTHUR. Vermont and Rhode Island are at all times strong Republican States, and there have been no local distractions to affect their votes. They both give their old-time majorities in favor of the party of progress and enlightened ideas, Vermont making a *significant advance on its September majority.*

In Maine there is a very marked Republican gain over the vote of September, and the result was placed beyond doubt by the earliest returns. The combination ticket undoubtedly developed far more strength than belonged to HANCOCK and the Democratic Party. The meagre vote for the Weaver ticket shows that the Greenbackers very generally held to the bargain made for them, rating the chance of four votes as better than the certainty of none at all. But a considerable number of Republicans who did not support DAVIS in the State canvass must have given their suffrages to the Republican national ticket. This shows that some consideration which weighed with them at that time must have had less force now. The fact that great national interests were at stake doubtless had some effect; but it is significant that since September they have had less of that vigorous and thorough management which was supposed to produce such important results. The operation of the machine has been relaxed, and the force of the hand that was accustomed to manage it has not been felt. As a consequence, the resentment against dictation has in some measure given way to a sense of the importance of keeping the national Administration in the hands of the Republican Party. The full returns will show a very substantial majority for GARFIELD and ARTHUR.

New-Hampshire maintains its reputation of being at all times and under all circumstances a close State, with its narrow margin on the right side. The earlier returns showed the rather surprising result of a larger vote for the Republican candidate for Governor than for the Electoral ticket. This was surprising, because Mr. FRANK JONES, the Democratic candidate, is a very popular man, who, though he has made a fortune brewing ale, had the moral support of the Prohibitionists. They have avowed a desire to defeat the Republican Party in the State election as a means of forcing it hereafter to nominate men who will enforce the Liquor law. JONES was universally regarded as stronger than the Hancock ticket, while BELL appeared in fact stronger than the Garfield ticket. This was suspicious, but the disparity diminishes with the fuller returns from the remote towns.

In Massachusetts the Republicans have all along been thoroughly united and confident. The independent element had disappeared, and if CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS failed to thaw out, he remained in the isolation congenial to his nature. As a consequence of harmony and confidence, the canvass in the Bay State was devoid of excitement. The result was secure beyond all question and all need of struggle. The contest was narrowed to three Congressional districts in which there was room for doubt. Two of these have been carried by the Republicans, and Mr. LEOPOLD MORSE has secured his return from the other by a very narrow plurality after spending some $14,000 in paying the poll taxes of his impecunious constituents on condition that they would give him the votes thereby secured. Whether this process is exactly bribery may admit of question, but it is certainly a very undesirable way of having elections carried. The contest becomes too much one of pockets rather than capacity of a higher sort. But Massachusetts has done well, and it is to be said of Mr. MORSE that he is a consistent supporter of a sound financial and commercial policy.

In carrying Connecticut the Republicans have taken from the Democrats a State which they held in 1876 and which they confidently counted upon this year. The struggle was close on account of the importance attached to the State, especially by the Democrats, and the strenuous efforts made upon either side to secure its vote. It was the State which furnished the Chairman of each of the National Committees, and which each was expected to make secure for his party. Mr. BARNUM's management could hardly have been of much avail among the sensible people of his State, and it cannot be claimed that the Republican Chairman brought his labors to a close in a manner calculated to help the cause of his party in his own State or anywhere else. The result must be credited to the people, who showed by their votes that they were not prepared for the perils and chances of such a change as the Democratic Party proposed to bring about.

THE STATES IN CONGRESS.

An examination of the number of Representatives in Congress given to each State by the several apportionments shows the relative Congressional strength of the New-England, Middle, Southern, and Western States in each of eight consecutive decades. From the several apportionments may be constructed a table which exhibits the gradually decreasing relative importance of New-England and the Middle States, whose area has not been capable of expansion; the manner in which the Southern States have nearly held their own by the admission of Southern Territories, and also the remarkable growth of the West. In the following table each section's percentage of the whole number of Representatives under the several apportionments is given, the decimal parts having been eliminated for the sake of brevity. The New-England and Middle sections represent areas which have not been enlarged from the beginning, while the Southern and Western sections have been continually growing in size by the addition of new States. The percentages which appear in the first line are those which were allowed before the census of 1790, upon a ratio of 1 to 30,000. The first real apportionment was made in 1792, on the census of 1790, the ratio being 1 to 33,000. In the Southern States we have included Maryland, Missouri, and all others south of the Ohio River:

	New-England.	Middle.	Southern.	Western.
1789	26	29	45	..
1790	28	28	44	..
1800	25	30	45	..
1810	23	32	42	03
1820	18	32	43	06
1830	16	31	41	12
1840	14	29	40	17
1850	12	27	38	22
1860	11	25	35	29
1870	10	23	36	31

This table shows how New-England has steadily fallen back in comparative strength, beginning with more than one-fourth of the Representatives and ending with less than one-tenth. The Middle States, starting with the same proportional share, have so far filled their limited area with people that the decrease in relative strength has been slight, dating only from the apportionment of 1830. The Southern States, starting with so great a preponderance, have steadily, but slowly, lost their relative strength since the apportionment of 1810. The Western States, beginning with Ohio in the apportionment of the decade 1810-20, have grown from no strength at all to a power measured by nearly one-third of the members of the House. We have given to the apportionments dates agreeing with the dates of the censuses in accordance with which they were made. In fact, the apportionments have nearly all been made some two years after the beginning of each decade, and the terms of the new Representatives have begun on March 4 of the third year of the decade. The rise and fall of the relative power of the several States during the period ending with the apportionment of 1872 affords material for an interesting study. New-Hampshire began, in 1790, with 4 Representatives, had 6 under the censuses of 1810 and 1820, and now has but 3. Massachusetts, beginning with 14, rose to 20 in the decade 1810-20, and now has fallen to 11. Rhode Island's number has suffered no variation. Connecticut started with 7, and has gradually fallen to 4. New-York, with 10 in the decade 1790-1800, rapidly advanced until the decade of 1840-50; the tide reached its highest point in the decade 1830-40, when 40 Representatives of the Empire State sat in the House at Washington; the growth of the West and South-west has since reduced her number to 33. New-Jersey has two more Representatives than it had under the apportionment of 1790, and one more than at any intervening period. Pennsylvania was allowed 13 under the first apportionment of 1 to 33,000 inhabitants; with New-York the State strode rapidly forward, and reached 28 in the decade 1830-40; the present number is 27. Delaware has risen above its single Representative but once—in the decade 1810-20 it had 2. Maryland began with 8, rose to 9, and now has 6. Under the first apportionment—that of April 14, 1792—Virginia was given 19 Representatives, or 5 more than any other State; in the decade 1810-20 it had 23, but from that period the number steadily fell off, and now the original area of the State is represented by 12. The two Carolinas began with 16, rose to 22, which number was retained for 20 years, and now are represented by 13. Georgia has 9, maintaining its largest number, which it reached but once before—in 1830-40. Vermont has fallen from 6 in 1810-20 to 3; Kentucky reached 13 in 1830-40, and has fallen to 10, and Tennessee has suffered a similar variation. Ohio in 40 years advanced from none to 21, and now has 20. Maine, which now has 5, had 8 in 1830-40. Six other States entered Congress in the same decade with Maine—Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri; each one of these has steadily increased the number of its Representatives, the gains of the three last-named having been the most remarkable. These three States, which were not represented under the apportionment of 1811, now have 45 members of the House. The other more important advances have been in Michigan, from 1 to 9 in 30 years; in Texas, from 2 to 6 in 20 years; in Iowa, from 2 to 9, and in Wisconsin, from 3 to 8 in the same time. Arkansas lags behind, having gained but one seat in the 30 years ending in 1870, or while Michigan gained 8. The remarkable increase in the number of her inhabitants which is reported in the recent census will, if the enumeration has been accurate, give her much more strength in Congress. The following table shows the number of Representatives from each of the four sections during each decade, and the basis of each apportionment:

	Basis of Representation.	New-England.	Middle.	Southern.	Western.	Whole No.
1789	1 to 30,000	17	19	29	..	65
1790	1 to 33,000	29	29	47	..	105
1800	1 to 33,000	35	42	64	..	141
1810	1 to 35,000	41	58	76	6	181
1820	1 to 40,000	39	67	93	13	213
1830	1 to 47,700	38	75	98	29	240
1840	1 to 70,680	31	64	89	39	223
1850	1 to 93,420	29	64	89	52	234
1860	1 to 126,840	27	61	84	69	241
1870	1 to 131,400	28	68	105	92	293

The apportionment based upon the tenth census, which will be made in 1882, will make some important changes in the representation of the South and West, but New-England and the Middle States must continue to recede in relative strength, compelled by the growth of population in the other sections, which are for the present practically without limit to the Westward, and whose settled areas are capable of supporting a much denser population. Over these opposing circumstances the growth of large North-eastern cities cannot prevail.

THE COMING WINTER.

The weather prophets are hard at work predicting a Winter of tremendous severity. The professional prophets are more confident than they have ever been before. Mr. VENNOR foresees a terrific snow-storm, to begin at 11:35 A. M. on the 22d of December, and to last precisely seventeen hours, seven minutes, and forty-one seconds, during which time an average depth of eleven feet and a half of snow will fall. The weather bureau finds that the cold weather storehouses of Manitoba have been filled to overflowing, and that immense quantities of cold weather intended for use throughout the country are now being stacked in the open air, without any protection whatever. It is prophesied that cold waves will be dispatched from Manitoba once a week during the entire Winter, and that they will reach localities that have hitherto used only their home-made cold weather and have been entirely unacquainted with the extra-cold Manitoba brand.

Equally busy and equally unpleasant are those unprofessional prophets, the experienced farmer and the oldest citizen, who interpret the action of animals and base their prophecies thereon. They have gone not merely to the ant, but to the beaver, the squirrel, the bear, and other leading beasts supposed to be learned in meteorology, and have gained from them information the mere rehearsal of which would cause a sensitive thermometer to fall. Most people have acquired the habit of giving a firm disbelief to the prophecies of the professional prophets, but they are, nevertheless, strongly *inclined to think that the animals are* learned and trustworthy, and that they afford unerring indications of future weather. Let us then, in the interests of the public, examine this matter and see if the beasts of the forest deserve any more credit than the Vennors and Tices.

The bears, we are told, have gone to sleep for the Winter at an unusually early date, and have all put extra leaves on their beds in anticipation of approaching cold. Now, it by no means follows that the bears have gone to sleep in order to keep warm. For the last month the country has been filled with political speakers whose noise must have greatly disturbed the nerves of the bears, while at the same time the absorbing interest in politics taken by hunters has prevented the bears from having any fun with the boys. In ordinary seasons, a bear with any sense of humor can have a delightful afternoon by looking up a sportsman or two and watching them fire at surrounding objects. Of late, however, when a bear meets a pair of sportsmen, he usually finds them enjoying a political discussion, and neither the one who is on his back nor the other who is sitting on him pays the slightest attention to the beast. It is this annoying prevalence of political speaking and this dullness in the world of ursine amusements which have driven the disgusted bears to premature hibernation. With respect to the alleged extra coverings which the bears have put on their beds, the simple truth is that there is nothing unusual about the matter. When an intelligent bear goes to bed, he always tucks himself up with from two to four thicknesses of leaves. In the course of the Winter, restlessness, the result of bad dreams, generally leads the bear to kick off his comfortables to a greater or less extent, so that by Spring he often has only a single covering over him. The bears have really given us no reason to apprehend a hard Winter, and it is by no means certain that they know anything about future weather.

But we are told that the beavers can always be trusted. They have already drawn off all the water from their mill-ponds; they have put weather strips in their houses, laid in double the usual quantity of coal, and enlarged their ice-houses as if in anticipation of an extra ice crop. It must be confessed that the beaver, who is certainly among the most intelligent of the residents of our Western States, has taken what seem to be precautions against a hard Winter, but they are capable of a very different explanation. The beavers have drawn off the water from their mill-ponds because they have been told that in the event of the election of Gen. HANCOCK all the mill-ponds in the country would become mere idle ponds, with no mill-wheels in action anywhere from Maine to Texas. Being cautious animals, the beavers have stopped their mills without waiting for the result of the election, since this action only anticipates by a few weeks their usual time of stopping work for the Winter. They have put weather strips in their houses, as they always do, and have probably laid in a little extra coal, owing to the cheapness of the latter article. We thus see that the beavers have not taken measures of precaution against an unusually severe Winter, and we need not be alarmed at what they have done.

Finally, we are told that while some of the squirrels have laid in enormous quantities of nuts, and put storm-doors to the entrances to their holes, others are making arrangements to spend the Winter in the South, and will start as soon as the matter of procuring transportation of their baggage is settled. The best answer to this argument in favor of a severe Winter is to deny it entirely. It may also be added that squirrels know nothing about the weather and are mendacious and untrustworthy beasts.

The Winter may or may not be severe. Of this we can judge much better six months hence than we can now. We shall make a great mistake, however, if we accept the opinion of wild animals on the subject. It is true their minds are not contaminated by meteorology, but we have no reason to believe that on the whole they know any more about the weather than does VENNOR or TICE.

The Dulcigno agitation and the Kurd outbreak seem to be dying out together. The new Governor of Albania, DERVISH PASHA, has reached Scutari, the chief town of the Dulcigno district, with full power to arrest any of the native chiefs who may resist him. The Kurds, having been twice repulsed from the town of Becnab, are falling back to the south-west, while their own villages are being ravaged in turn by the newly arrived Persian troops. It is a significant fact, however, that this fierce struggle on the borders of Armenia has suggested to England no thought of the "Armenian reforms" about which she was lately so eager. The British Ministers evidently think it too much to ask the Sultan to keep more than one promise at a time.

The hours, methods, the surroundings of men who write are so different. Mr. TROLLOPE told us quite lately that he made up the major part of his novels when walking through the woods. There was a great German who could never pump out the least inspiration without having a pot of geraniums on his desk. It is said that the illustrious BUFFON, even when he was writing about a pig in his natural history, had to put on his embroidered coat, his dress sword, his Valenciennes ruffles; otherwise, original porcine composition was impossible. The *Figaro* informs us that DUMAS rises early, takes some soup, and then goes to work *en négligé*. VICTOR HUGO's method of writing is well known. Endowed with a Homeric appetite, the devouring of a huge beef-steak prepares him for his labors. If the *Figaro* is to be credited, he writes "by heart." That is, he thinks over his next day's work, and then, when that next day comes, he writes it all off at a single sitting. But the question is, does not his writing on one day interfere with his composition for the next? It is said of him that the major part of "Marion Delorme" was composed as he sauntered up and down the covered way of the Passage du Saumon of rainy days. LAMARTINE's place for study was on horseback. With poor ALFRED DE MUSSET, in his later days, his surroundings were none of the best. Possibly, on a supper-table, stained with wines, sticky with sweetmeats, clotted with gravy, all greasy, filthy, and besmeared, he wrote those verses that had in them all the agonies of a dissolute life. No one ever knew how, in the last 15 years of her life, George Sand had the time to write. Mme. DUDEVANT kept open house, took good care of her children, made preserves, worked on tapestry, and was fond of open-air exercise. It was at night, after her day's occupation was over, that "Consuelo, François le Champi" was written. George Eliot is said to be an occasional writer. Some days she accomplishes no end of work, for the mood is on, and she sweeps along with the current. But then again the tide may be stagnant, the fabric of romance refuses to dance and glide on the sluggish waters, and so, fully aware that there is "no good in it," she throws down her pen, and gives it up. Habit has much to do with the creative power, and clergymen with their sermons, or people who *write for newspapers, whether they do it well or ill*, do turn on the spigot at a certain definite hour of the day, and away it goes. Still, what EMANUEL DEUTSCH tells us of the early Arabic poet ALFARABAG, should be remembered, "I am, according to the judgment of the Tamanites, the best poet among them, but sometimes an hour comes over me when I would rather have a tooth pulled out than make a verse."

The published report of a conversation between the Governor of Arkansas and a correspondent of the Chicago *Times* recalls to the reader the harsh criticism provoked in some quarters by the announcement that it had been determined by the tenth census that the population of that State had increased 67 per cent. in the last 10 years. The volumes of the ninth census show that the population of Arkansas was more than doubled in the decade 1850-60, the exact increase reported having been 107 per cent., and that the increase from 1860 to 1870, a period including the war of the rebellion, was but 11 per cent. The journals which impugned the accuracy of the recent enumeration asserted that they were familiar with the condition of the State and the causes which had prevented its healthy growth in wealth and intelligence, and declared that there had not been sufficient immigration to account for the increase. They did not admit the existence in the State of advantages which ordinarily attract immigrants, and they assumed that men had not left States abounding in educational advantages to take a residence in a State heretofore known as the abode of ignorance, and tainted with the doctrine of repudiation. They asserted that the statistics of the cotton crop were inconsistent with the reported growth, and that the increase had not been due to an influx of colored people, because at a convention of colored residents held at Little Rock last Spring resolutions were adopted which advised emigration and declared that negroes were disfranchised in Arkansas. These critics failed to take into account the great increase during the years 1850-70, the blighting influence of the war in the following decade, and the possibility that the people were not correctly enumerated in 1870. Nevertheless, the present condition of the State, as seen from Little Rock by the correspondent and as admitted by the Governor, seems to be hardly what such heavy immigration would lead one to expect. Sitting in a tumble-down Capitol, which is said to be a disgrace to the State, the Governor declared that no other State except Texas had been so favored by immigration during the decade just ended, but when his attention was directed to the city's streets, unpaved and devoid of gas-lights, he spoke mournfully of the prevailing poverty, and admitted that the taxes were 4 1-5 cents on a dollar—something not very attractive to the immigrant. The remainder of his remarks, as reported, were hardly such as would have been suggested by the introduction of a powerful stream of new and vigorous blood into the wasted body of his Commonwealth. He was soon talking about the great quantities of "rich land lying idle for want of a population to work it," hoping that "the advantages of the State would induce immigration from the North," and declaring that "an influx of industrious pioneers would be a great blessing to Arkansas." An increase of more than 300,000 in population within 10 years may have been of great benefit to the State, but it does not seem to have raised the spirits of the Governor.

THE GREAT TRUST RENEWED

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

FLORIDA.

[Continued from Second Page.]

state have carried everything. The Republicans have probably made slight gains.

ARKANSAS.

THE DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY LARGELY REDUCED—THE CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION IN DOUBT.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 2.—Literally nothing officially is known as yet of the result of the election in this State to-day, but from what is considered reliable data the general result is about as follows: A Republican gain is conceded by the Democrats on last Presidential election, which will probably bring the Democratic majority down as low as 15,000. The election of the full Democratic Congressional delegation is claimed, namely, Poindexter Dunn in the First District, J. K. Jones in the Second, Jordan E. Cravens in the Third, and T. M. Gunter in the Fourth District. This is confidently claimed by the Democrats, though it is not impossible that the Republicans have elected Samuel Murphy in the Fourth District and Thomas Boles in the Third District, and possibly John A. Williams in the Second. The election, as far as heard from, has been remarkably peaceable. It opened with gloom among the Democrats, in view of their national defeat, and buoyant hopes on the part of the Republicans, in anticipation of a national triumph. It is now more apparent than ever that had the campaign been prolonged one month longer the Democratic majority here would have been merely nominal if any at all.

The indications are that the Democrats will make a clean sweep of the State. Until fuller returns are had from strong negro counties, nothing positive can be affirmed.

MISSISSIPPI.

DEMOCRATS CASTING OPEN BALLOTS FOR GARFIELD—REPUBLICANS PREVENTED FROM VOTING—A DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE KILLED.

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 2.—This State will doubtless be counted in for Hancock by a majority depending entirely on the liberality of those having the vote in charge. Hooker, Democratic Congressman, carries this city, his home by a majority of three, many tickets of Republicans were thrown out on slim technicalities. Several business men heretofore acting with the Democrats voted open tickets for Garfield. Republicans were prevented from voting at Quitman, De Soto, Terry and Clinton. Buchanan, the Republican nominee for Congress in the Second, and Lynch, Republican, in the Sixth District, are probably elected. The full Republican vote in these districts being out, it is impossible to-night to give as accurate estimate of the vote cast, as the counting progresses slowly. A riot occurred at Lexington between Democrats and Greenbackers, in which Ashcraft, the Democratic candidate for Sheriff, was killed, and Lockhart and Hull, Greenbackers, wounded.

WEST VIRGINIA.

DEMOCRATIC BY A REDUCED MAJORITY—DISGUSTED AT THE NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

WHEELING, West Va., Nov. 2.—This State has gone Democratic by a reduced majority. Returns already received from the First Congressional District show large gains for Hutchinson, Republican. Wilson, Democrat, the present incumbent, is probably elected. Returns show Republican gains over the October vote. Hancock, Marshall, Wood, and Harrison Counties, as far as heard from, show Republican gains. No opinion can be formed to-night of the result in this district, but the probabilities are that Wilson, Democrat, is re-elected. There is great excitement in this city over the news from the North. The Democrats are greatly disappointed and depressed.

TEXAS.

THE STATE DEMOCRATIC WITH LARGELY DECREASED MAJORITIES.

GALVESTON, Texas, Nov. 2.—It is impossible as yet to give accurate details of the election in this State, as returns come in slowly, and approximate majorities cannot be reached for several days yet. The State Democratic ticket is elected with O. M. Roberts, candidate for Governor, running far behind his ticket, the result of his opposition to an efficient system of free schools. The Congressional delegation is probably unchanged. Republican gains are reported from all parts of the State.

TENNESSEE.

THE GOVERNORSHIP IN DOUBT—REPUBLICANS HOLD THE BALANCE OF POWER.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 2.—Returns from all parts of the State indicate that an unusually heavy vote was polled. The contest between Hawkins, (Rep.,) and Wright, (Dem.,) for Governor, was very close, with the chances in favor of Hawkins. Wilson, the bolting candidate, will be badly beaten. The Republicans have elected about 40 members of the Legislature and will hold the balance of power. The Republicans have elected Pettibone in the First, and Houk in the Second Districts to Congress.

Later reports state that Hawkins (Rep.) is probably elected Governor. The Democrats in Memphis concede the election of Moore (Rep.) to Congress, over Casey Young, (Dem.)

Additional returns show heavy Republican gains. Hancock will carry the State by a reduced majority. The Republicans have swept East Tennessee like a whirlwind. Houk is elected to Congress from the Second District and Pettibone from the First. Both are Republicans, and this is a gain of one. The indications are still that Hawkins (Rep.) is elected Governor, and that a gain of 10 members of the Legislature is certain. The number may probably reach 15.

LOUISIANA.

CARRIED FOR HANCOCK—THE CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION PROBABLY ELECTED.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Nov. 2.—Up to this time it is impossible to give the results. The State has, however, gone for Hancock, and probably every Democratic Congressman is elected, although Ellis and Gibson, in this city, ran behind their tickets. The indications are that the people's Democratic ticket defeated the regulars.

Later returns show that the Third Congressional District is surely Republican, as is the Second District, unless outrageous cheating has been carried on in the country parishes.

ALABAMA.

COLORED VOTERS DISCOURAGED—THE DEMOCRATS CARRY THE STATE.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 2.—The election in this State passed off quietly, no trouble being reported from any quarter. Each of the three parties had an Electoral ticket in the field. The Greenbackers, however, were virtually out of the race, as in many counties they received no votes. The Democrats have probably carried the State by 45,000 majority and elect a clean Congressional delegation. In large Republican counties, owing to the want of polling-places, many votes were lost to Garfield and the Republican candidates for Congress in the First, Second, and Fourth Districts. The Republicans made an active canvass during the past two weeks, but the colored voters, from being counted out so often, were discouraged, and did not turn out as largely as was expected. In the Fourth District, where the Republicans have about 10,000 majority, Shelley (Dem.) claims to be re-elected by a large majority. The Greenbackers had but one candidate for Congress, (in the Sixth District,) and he received a very small vote. In the Eighth District, now represented by Greenbacker Lowe, the Democrats claim Wheeler's election by a good majority. The general fear that the Democrats would count in all their candidates despite the votes cast deterred many Greenbackers and Republicans from going to the polls. The result is a clean Democratic sweep of Alabama, which takes her place as a prominent representative of "the solid South."

Later reports from Montgomery state that [illegible], in the Second, and Smith, in the Fourth District, both Republicans, are probably elected to Congress. The vote is close in the First District, with the chances in favor of Herndon, Democrat, on account of the bolting candidate. The counties of the Third District show large Republican gains over August, but that district includes the worst counties in the State, and a Democrat will be counted in. The Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Districts are Democratic. Returns from the Eighth District are meagre, but indicate the re-election of Lowe, Greenbacker. The State has gone Democratic by a largely reduced majority.

AT GEN. GARFIELD'S HOME.

HOW THE GOOD NEWS WAS RECEIVED—CONGRATULATORY DISPATCHES.

MENTOR, Ohio, Nov. 2.—This was a quiet day at the home of the next President. The throngs of visitors were to-day voting and looking after their precincts. The General and his family went their usual rounds. At about 11 o'clock A. M. the General's white team was hitched to his carriage and sent out, by request of the local committee, to gather up eight old men over 80 years old and carry them to the polls. The oldest of this remarkable load was more than 100, and he expressed the expectation of living to vote for Garfield in 1884. At 2 P. M. the General drove to the polls and voted the Republican ticket. In the evening a large number of friends and neighbors gathered, and some of the General's friends from Cleveland and the Nineteenth District arrived. The General and Major Swain, his confidential secretary, took their places beside his desk, and the General read the dispatches and bulletins as they came in. New-York was the first to be heard from. The first was from Secretary Dorsey, and read as follows: "City gives about 40,000 for Hancock; majority for you in State will be 40,000; news from Maine and Jersey good." Then followed a large number of bulletins, and at length this from Senator Blaine: "Maine has given you a handsome majority over all; will send details later." One of the General's friends here began to talk as though the whole matter was settled, but the General said: "I never yet allowed myself to say that I was going to be elected until the votes were counted. Even in my Congressional district, when everybody else was certain, I felt that would be forestalling Providence to a certain extent." At 1:45 P. M. came the following from New-York:

To J. A. Garfield:

We reverently hail you as the twentieth President of the United States.

J. G. HOWARD.
WILLIAM MAYER.
GEORGE W. HOOKER.

"The drift of things," the General said, "seems to mean to me that the people intend to stand by, first, the nationality of the Government; second, honest financial legislation, and that they will not disgrace national politics by a contest of personal abuse." At about 11 o'clock a number of congratulatory dispatches began to come in, which it is not possible even to mention. Finally, Judge Pardee, a member of Gen. Garfield's old regiment, telegraphed asking whether it was safe to jollify. Major Swain answered in two words, "Perfectly so." It was remarked by many of the General's friends present that he was the coolest man in the room.

THE CHAMPION OARSMEN.

HOSMER DEFEATED BY LAYCOCK—PREPARING FOR THE INTERNATIONAL CONTEST.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—In the sculling-match between Elias C. Laycock, of Australia, and George H. Hosmer, of Boston, Mass., for £200, which came off to-day over the Thames champion course, the Bostonian was defeated. Laycock rowed easily, and won by three lengths. The weather was fine and the river perfectly still. Hosmer was dead beat.

Hosmer won the toss and selected the Middlesex shore. The start was made 1:11 P. M., Hosmer rowing a stroke of 40 to the minute, and Laycock 38. Soon after the start Hosmer was leading by half a length, and maintained his lead to the end of the concrete wall. At the Crab Tree Hosmer began to show distress, and, Laycock gaining, a foul was narrowly avoided. Laycock passed Hammersmith bridge three-quarters of a length ahead. Hosmer, immediately, in response to the shouts of his supporters reduced the distance to half a length, but discontinued the struggle about 50 yards below Chiswick Eyot, and dropped several lengths astern. Laycock continued rowing an easy stroke to the finish. The time of the race was 26:08½. The time of the scullers for the first mile was 5:07½. Hosmer made a series of desperate spurts at Hammersmith, even after the race was hopeless for him, and rowed on gamely to the end.

The first meeting of the Committee of Management for the international regatta was held yesterday. Lord Londesborough, President, was absent, and Lord Gordon-Lennox presided. It was unanimously resolved that the regatta be held on the Thames. It was also resolved to send a circular to each competitor requesting him to signify his willingness to comply with any regulations the committee might make. It was deemed the more necessary to have each oarsman's signature, as several of the entries were made by telegraph, and some American scullers had merely verbally communicated their intention of competing for the prizes. Mr. Gulston, of the London Rowing Club, and Mr. Ireland, the umpire of the university boat race, have been appointed umpires. Mr. Walton, of the Newcastle *Daily Chronicle*, is unable to serve on the Committee of Management.

The match made yesterday between Laycock and Riley, of Saratoga, is for £200 a side, to take place on Saturday next over the Thames championship course.

Nothing more will probably be heard of the silver cup offered by the Newcastle firm to be rowed for on the Tyne, as at a conference between Messrs. Elliott, Hawdon, and Nicholson and a member of the firm offering the prize, a difficulty arose in regard to money matters, Nicholson stating that the firm would probably reap a considerable profit in the affair.

A BASE SLANDER REFUTED.

JOHN KELLY'S ASPERSION OF MR. JAMES GORDON BENNETT EXPLICITLY DENIED.

On Monday last the *Evening Express* published a scurrilous story about Mr. James Gordon Bennett, whom it represented to have acted in a dishonorable manner toward Mrs. H. T. Helmbold. The *Herald* of yesterday made answer to this attack, as follows:

"The *Herald*, therefore, assures the public that there is not a line or word of truth in the infamous tale concerning Mr. Bennett and a lady whose good name the *Express* yesterday wantonly attacked and besmirched. Mr. Bennett does not know Mrs. Helmbold; never in his life spoke a word to her nor she to him; never had any relations with her of any kind whatever; and the whole filthy story of Mr. John Kelly and his organ and property, the *Express*, is from first to last an infamous and cowardly invention."

In addition to the above, the following prompt and emphatic denial of the *Express* story was last night received at this office:

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1880.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the absence of Mrs. Henrietta Pell, formerly Mrs. H. T. Helmbold, now in Europe with her children, permit me to speak for her in denial and denunciation of the infamous attack made upon her reputation by the New-York *Evening Express* of yesterday. The charges brought against her, involving, as they do, the good name of Mrs. Pell, and reflecting upon her children, I denounce as utterly false, outrageous, and without the slightest foundation in fact. In getting the indorsement of Dr. Helmbold to its infamous slander, the editor of the *Express* evidently knew the feeble condition of his mind, and that he was both actually and legally irresponsible for anything he might say. I have notified Mrs. Pell's attorneys, but pending legal proceedings I hasten to defend her reputation through the medium of your columns.

ALBERT L. HELMBOLD.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire broke out about 7 o'clock last night in the five-story building at No. 89 Stone-street, occupied by Lawrence Giles & Co., importers of fruit. It originated on the fourth floor. Mrs. Mary Maher and her two children, living on the fifth floor, were almost suffocated to death, and were rescued with great difficulty by Officer William Cotter, of the First Precinct. There was no stock in the two upper floors, and the flames were confined to that part of the building. It was damaged to the extent of $1,000. Fireman Joseph McGill, of No. 32 Engine Company, was severely injured on the head by the falling of a fragment of plate-glass from a skylight.

About 8:30 o'clock last night a fire was discovered on the third floor of the building at No. 132 Fulton-street, occupied by William Westlake, dealer in stove boards, and Underhill & Co., [illegible] makers. The fire was confined to the upper part of the building, and the loss is estimated at $2,000 on stock and $1,000 on the building.

The stove works of Thomas Roberts, Stevenson & Co., at Quakertown, N. J., were destroyed by fire between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning. Loss estimated at $140,000; insurance, $60,000.

Ranker & Lutz's brewery was destroyed this morning by an incendiary fire. The loss is $10,000.

BROOKLYN AND KINGS COUNTY.

THE DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY REDUCED WITHIN 10,000—GEN. CATLIN CHOSEN DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

The election in Kings County resulted in cutting down the Democratic vote very materially. Samuel J. Tilden's majority in 1876 was about 19,000. That of Hancock is less than 10,000, about as small a majority as any successful Democratic ticket has received in many years. The Republican candidate for District Attorney, Gen. Isaac S. Catlin, has been re-elected, and the likelihood is that the entire Republican County ticket has proved successful. The voting is close, however, upon these tickets, and the result will not be definitely known until to-day. With respect to the Congressional nominees, three Democrats—William E. Robinson, in the Second District; the Rev. J. Hyatt Smith, in the Third, and Archibald M. Bliss, in the Fourth—are elected. Robinson defeats an Independent Democrat, Daniel O'Reilly, who is now in the House of Representatives.

The voting upon the city ticket in Brooklyn is close, but there is a probability that the Republican candidates are elected. Republicans have been elected Aldermen in the First, Third, Thirteenth, Fifteenth, and Nineteenth Wards, and perhaps in one or two more of the 13 wards in which such officers were voted for. The returns thus far received from 11 wards in which Supervisors were voted for show the election of but three Republicans. The election was conducted quietly. The United States Marshals arrested a number of fraudulent voters.

The following table gives the vote in Kings County for the Electoral ticket and the State judiciary ticket, as well as the figures for the county ticket, headed by the District Attorney, and the city ticket, headed by the Controller:

ELECTORAL.

Wards and Towns.	Rep. Garfield.	Dem. Hancock.	Wards and Towns.	Rep. Garfield.	Dem. Hancock.
I	2,273	1,726	XVI	3,232	3,145
II	867	1,373	XVII	2,469	3,160
III	2,106	1,660	XVIII	1,850	2,147
IV	1,486	1,490	XIX	3,178	2,064
V	855	2,640	XX	3,079	1,817
VI	1,975	4,295	XXI	2,986	2,825
VII	3,421	3,089	XXII	2,549	2,225
VIII	1,280	2,068	XXIII	1,874	1,028
IX	918	1,979	XXIV	787	777
X	1,874	3,505	XXV	2,015	1,497
XI	2,290	2,946	Flatbush	449	729
XII	686	3,419	Flatlands	291	284
XIII	2,588	1,915	Gravesend	200	371
XIV	1,116	2,646	New Lots	992	1,324
XV	2,398	2,050	N. Utrecht	289	552
Total				51,694	61,030
Hancock's majority in Kings					9,336

The following Assemblymen are probably elected: Shanley, (Dem.,) in the First; McTiernan, (Dem.,) in the Second; Tormey, (Dem.,) in the Third; Coyne, (Ind.,) in the Fourth; Sheridan (Ind.) in the Fifth, Tully (Dem.) in the Sixth, Reitz (Rep.) in the Seventh, Engle (Dem.) in the Eighth, Russell (Rep.) in the Ninth, Newman (Dem.) in the Tenth; Waring, Republican, in the Eleventh, and Dreher, Republican, in the Twelfth.

STATEN AND LONG ISLANDS.

RETURNS ON ASSEMBLY, CONGRESS, AND THE LOCAL OFFICES.

In Queens County some of the towns had not been heard from at midnight, but the returns as far as received at that hour gave the election of the following candidates: Assembly—First District, William J. Youngs, (Rep.,) present incumbent; Second District, George E. Balmer, (Dem.;) District Attorney—Benjamin W. Downing, (Dem.,) present incumbent; Surrogate—Garret J. Garretson, (Rep.,) present incumbent. The race between Downing, (regular Dem.) and Payne, (Independent Rep.,) for District Attorney, and Garretson, (Rep.,) and Townsend, (Dem.,) for Surrogate, was very close and exciting. Hancock has over 300 majority in Jamaica, about the same in Oyster Bay, and over 200 in Hempstead. It is estimated when all the towns have been heard from that the county will show a majority of about 2,000 for Hancock.

Everett A. Carpenter, (Rep.,) has been returned to the Assembly from Suffolk County by a reduced majority from that by which he carried the county last year—1,200. Some of the towns in Suffolk give Hancock a larger vote than Tilden received in 1876. Perry Belmont, for Congress, in a number of the towns ran behind Hancock. Babylon, Mr. Belmont's own town, gave him 75 majority. The towns heard from up to a late hour gave John A. King, Mr. Belmont's opponent, a small majority. The county officers will be Republicans.

In Long Island City, up to midnight, nothing definite could be learned as to the local ticket, but it was generally conceded that Mayor De Bevoise, regular Democrat, had been re-elected by a small majority. In the First Ward Hancock received 409 majority, and in the Second Ward 549 majority. Hancock's majority in the city will be from 1,500 to 2,000. In one polling district of the First Ward, Perry Belmont, for Congress, received 252 majority. His majority in the city will not fall much short of that of the Electoral ticket. William H. Schwallenberg (regular Dem.) has probably been elected Supervisor. Two persons were arrested in the First Ward for illegal voting.

The election passed off quietly in Richmond County. Perry Belmont, for Congress, Erastus Brooks for Assembly, and George Gallagher for District Attorney all received large majorities. Hancock's majority in the county, without the town of Westfield being heard from, is about 1,600.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

GOV. CORNELL ISSUES HIS PROCLAMATION APPOINTING THE DAY FOR THE FESTIVAL.

Gov. Cornell has issued the following proclamation, appointing Thursday, Nov. 25, as a day of thanksgiving:

With grateful acknowledgment of divine favor, and in conformity with a custom long honored by our forefathers, and recognized by the law of this State, Thursday, the 25th day of November, instant, is hereby designated and set apart as a day of thanksgiving for the manifold blessings we have been permitted to enjoy during the past year.

The seasons in their course have been propitious, and bountiful harvests have rewarded the toil of the husbandman. Renewed prosperity in commercial and manufacturing enterprises has furnished labor with ready employment, while comfort and contentment have dwelt in the homes of industry. The public health has been good; peace and order have prevailed, and the laws have been duly enforced.

Thankful for these especial manifestations of the infinite goodness of our heavenly Father, and recognizing absolute dependence upon Him for our existence, happiness, and prosperity, it is recommended that on the day herein appointed, the people of this State abstain from their usual vocations, and assembling in their accustomed places of worship, give due expressions of gratitude for His protection and guidance. Having discharged this sacred duty, let it also be a day for the reunion of families and the renewal of the ties of friendship. While thus engaged, forget not the unfortunate and needy, but remember them with generous heart and open hand, accordingly as each may have been blessed with ability to bestow.

Done at the Capitol in the city of Albany, this first day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and eighty.

ALONZO B. CORNELL.

By the Governor:
HENRY E. ABELL, Private Secretary.

HOW WESTCHESTER HAS GONE.

Returns have come in from the various towns of Westchester very slowly, but it has probably gone Democratic by 500 majority. Alexander Taylor, Jr., Republican, is undoubtedly elected to Congress from the Twelfth District. The following are probably elected Assemblymen: William F. Moller (Dem.) in the First District, William H. Catlin (Dem.) in the Second, and James W. Husted (Rep.) in the Third. The election of D. Wiley Travis (Rep.) for District Attorney is conceded. The Democrats are very much surprised at the returns.

RESIGNATION OF GEN. TOWNSEND.

The suggestion having been made by some one that Gen. Frederick Townsend's incumbency of the office of Adjutant-General of this State might render him ineligible for Presidential Elector, he resigned that position on the 30th ult., and his resignation was accepted by the Governor on the 1st inst. Gen. Townsend had previously resigned his position as Director in the New-York State National Bank, Albany.

NOTES FROM AUSTRALIA.

WELLINGTON, Oct. 9.—Political affairs are quiet. The 25 original Maori prisoners have been released. Immigration statistics show the excess of arrivals over departures since the beginning of the year have been 5,000.

SYDNEY, Oct. 7.—The ship Susanne, from Newcastle, for Japan, with coals, on her return trip sprung a leak, was caught in a tempest and beached, and the Captain and five of the crew were drowned.

QUEENSLAND, Oct. 1.—Intelligence from the Solomon Islands has been received of an attack by the natives on the steamer Ripple. The Captain and three of the crew were killed. Others of the crew were seriously wounded. The natives were beaten off with difficulty after losing 30 of their number killed. At New-Georgia the natives seized and bound the Captain of the schooner Esperanza. Two white men on board were put to death in cold blood. There is general complaint that the leniency of the cruisers has rendered Englishmen's lives insecure.

ELECTION OFFICERS ARRESTED.

TROY, N. Y., Nov. 2.—Three Inspectors, one Supervisor, and two Poll Clerks of the Eleventh Ward were arrested yesterday afternoon for registering illegal names. They were subsequently bailed.

THE VOTING IN THE CITY

WONDERFUL ACCESSIONS TO THE REPUBLICAN RANKS.

OVER 80,000 VOTES CAST FOR GARFIELD AND ARTHUR—THE ENTIRE DEMOCRATIC CITY TICKET PROBABLY ELECTED—THE CONGRESSMEN CHOSEN.

The enormous and unprecedented increase in the Republican vote in this City yesterday surpassed the most sanguine of expectations, and showed how thoroughly the people were aroused, and how deeply they felt the necessity of guarding against the dangers sure to attend the accession of the Democratic Party to power. Over 80,000 Republican votes were polled for the National ticket. John Kelly and other prominent Democrats were credited with saying before election, that they would be disappointed if Hancock got less than 60,000 majority in the City. Almost complete returns received up to 1:45 A. M. showed that Hancock's majority would be a little above 40,000.

There is no doubt, judging from the returns, that, had the Presidential question not dwarfed all other issues, the entire Republican City and the judiciary tickets would have been successful at the polls. As it is, Mr. Dowd gave Kelly's candidate a shaking up that will long be remembered, and Grace's majority will be a mere trifle, just sufficient to show how with a little more effort Kelly's yoke may be shaken off the City's Government. Even at 3 A. M. to-day, however, Mr. Dowd's friends were not prepared to concede Grace's election, the number of votes being so close. Grace's friends had given up hope early in the evening, but they recovered confidence toward morning, and put in a claim for about 3,600 majority, which is probably too high. With 28 election districts to hear from at 3 A. M. to-day, Grace was reported as having received 94,645 votes and Dowd 94,458, showing a majority of 187 for the former. The districts to hear from are in the main Democratic. Judge Russell, though he made a plucky fight, is probably defeated by a small majority. The same is true of the other local Republican candidates. The Aldermen at Large, four Democrats and two Republicans were of course chosen. They are Messrs. Slevin, Sauer, Kenny, and Autenreith, Democrats; and Messrs. Perley, and Finck, Republican. Of Congressmen elected in this City the Democrats have Benjamin Wood, chosen in the Fifth District; S. S. Cox in the Sixth District; P. Henry Dugro in the Seventh District; Fernando Wood in the Ninth District, and Abram S. Hewitt in the Tenth District. The Republicans have chosen Anson G. McCook in the Eighth District and Levi P. Morton in the Eleventh District.

The following Aldermen are elected by Aldermanic Districts: Fourth District—Sheilds, (Dem.,) Kirk, (Dem.,) and Murphy, (Dem.;) Fifth District, Waite, (Rep.,) Seaman, (Rep.,) and Cavanagh, (Dem.;) Sixth District, Strack, (Dem.,) Patrick Keenan, (Dem.,) and Fleischbein, (Rep.;) Seventh District—Robert Power, (Dem.,) Patrick Kenny, (Dem.,) Hawes, (Rep.;) Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, Hugh Ferrigan; Eighth District—Coggey, (Dem.,) McAvoy, (Dem.,) and John McClave.

As regards Assemblymen, it seems that the following have been chosen: Murphy, (Dem.,) in the First District; Donoho, (Dem.,) Second District; Thomas Smith, Jr., (Dem.,) Third District; McCarthy, (Dem.,) Fourth District; Bogan, (Dem.,) Fifth District; Patten, (Dem.,) Sixth District; Hayes, (Rep.,) Seventh District; Brodsky, (Rep.,) Eighth District; Browning, (Dem.,) Ninth District; Brehm, (Rep.,) Tenth District; Hamilton, (Rep.,) Eleventh District; Cohen, (Dem.,) Twelfth District; Murphy, (Dem.,) Fourteenth District; Dougherty, (Dem.,) Fifteenth District; Spinola, (Dem.,) Sixteenth District; Fanning, (Dem.,) Seventeenth District; McDonough, (Dem.,) Eighteenth District; Finley, (Dem.,) Nineteenth District; Thileman, (Dem.,) Twentieth District; Trimble, (Rep.,) Twenty-first District; Andrews, (Dem.,) Twenty-second District; McLean, (Rep.,) Twenty-third District, and Niles, (Dem.,) Twenty-fourth.

CITY VOTE.

PRESIDENT, SUPERIOR COURT JUDGE, AND RECORDER.

Assembly Districts.	President. Hancock.	President. Garfield.	Chief Judge Court of Appeals. Rapallo.	Chief Judge Court of Appeals. Folger.	Superior Court Judge. Russell.	Superior Court Judge. Truax.
I	4,998	1,879	....	....	....	....
II	4,475	951	....	....	....	....
III	5,011	2,684	....	....	....	....
IV	5,895	1,575	....	....	....	....
V	4,471	2,738	4,216	2,805	3,259	3,684
VI	5,346	2,509	....	....	....	....
VII	4,266	5,574	....	....	....	....
VIII	4,305	3,159	3,851	4,306	4,608	3,305
IX	4,852	4,896	4,414	5,067	5,230	4,191
X	5,108	4,249	5,398	4,595	5,311	3,779
XI	2,885	4,825	....	....	....	....
XII	4,677	2,995	4,317	3,364	3,491	3,987
XIII	4,562	4,691	4,067	5,094	5,648	3,662
XIV	4,298	2,197	4,026	2,187	2,694	3,743
XV	6,245	4,010	....	....	....	....
XVI	5,676	2,299	5,400	2,440	2,597	5,225
XVII	5,890	4,504	....	....	....	....
XVIII	6,450	2,597	....	....	....	....
XIX	5,036	3,278	....	....	....	....
XX	5,248	2,036	....	....	....	....
XXI	3,532	4,648	3,044	5,022	5,275	2,884
XXII	6,738	3,471	6,278	3,956	4,499	5,515
XXIII	5,390	4,608	4,984	5,084	5,918	4,294
XXIV	4,118	2,854	....	....	....	....
Total	118,694	80,069	....	....	....	....

There are 14 election districts missing. The above returns would indicate that Hancock's majority in the county will probably be slightly over 40,000.

AROUND MADISON-SQUARE.

HOW THE RETURNS WERE RECEIVED—INTEREST IN THE LOCAL CONTEST—GEN. ASPINWALL'S SPEECH.

The crowds in and about Madison-square and Fifth-avenue last evening recalled those of the great Grant parade of three weeks ago. The pavement and roadway in front of the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, the Albemarle, the Hoffman House, and other hotels, were black and dense with people. Great crowds collected in Twenty-third-street, south of the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, and with the throng on the sidewalk in front read the dispatches as they were displayed by calcium light on an illuminated screen at the junction of Broadway and Fifth-avenue. At 8:30 o'clock the dispatch that Hancock had received only 14,000 majority in 295 districts—one-third of the City—was greeted with prolonged cheering. From that time on the Republican tide rose steadily and without cessation. Four hundred districts were reported as giving Hancock 70,054, Garfield 40,123, and another hurricane of cheers was the result. Returns from a few scattering precincts in Indiana showing slight Democratic gains were the only check in the long series of increasing majorities and victories chronicled on the bulletins. People cheered themselves hoarse over each successive announcement, and even Democrats joined in the applause.

In front of the Republican National Head-quarters, at Twenty-eighth-street and Fifth-avenue, a huge transparency and calcium apparatus gave the welcome news to the assembled thousands that filled the street in front of the Brunswick, and for blocks on either hand. The figures from 550 districts, giving Hancock 87,000 and Garfield 66,000 votes, were the signals for storms of cheers, lasting several minutes. It seemed as though the crowd had exhausted themselves, but this was only the prelude to a still more frantic outburst when the figures showed that Dowd was leading Grace in the race for Mayor. When the Twenty-first Assembly District reported 3,000 majority for Dowd the cheering was redoubled. The vast throng shouted and hallooed till they could shout and halloo no longer. Big omnibuses worked their way at a snail's pace through the tumultuous thousands, until the infection caught the drivers and passengers, and they, too, cheered and shouted with the loudest. Women appeared on the steps and balconies, waving their handkerchiefs. Every announcement of gains for Dowd sent the crowd off afresh, until it seemed as though the Presidential struggle was a mere minor incident in the Dowd-Grace contest. In the narrow space of Twenty-fourth-street in front of the Garfield and Arthur Campaign Club's head-quarters other calcium lights revealed the news to another dense mass of shouting humanity. The slightest reference to Dowd called forth thunders of applause, and when one of the committeemen mounted the steps and read a dispatch announcing the probable election of Dowd, Russell, Hess, and Rollins, 5,000 men in solid mass cheered until the noise was audible beyond Eighth-avenue. There were shouts for Dowd and Grant, and Aspinwall, until at last Gen. Aspinwall climbed upon the balcony and said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: We have given you the returns honestly, just as they came, the bad with the good, and I am happy to say that the good have predominated by a very large majority. [Applause.] We have carried New-York State by from 30,000 to 40,000 majority—there is every reason to believe that we have elected Mr. Dowd Mayor. [Tumultuous cheering in which the speaker's voice was lost for a time. When the noise partially subsided, Gen. Aspinwall added:] If you stay up late enough, we will probably give you more and still better returns, but enough is known. [More cheering.] You may tell you wives and your children when you go home, that hereafter the people of this City have made up their minds to vote how they please, when they please, and for whom they please. [Prolonged applause lasting several minutes.]

At 11:30 Twenty-fourth-street and the doors of the Fifth-Avenue Hotel leading to it were filled with a pushing, surging throng, wildly cheering for "Dowd" and calling frantically for a speech. "Three cheers for our American Mayor!" was shouted repeatedly by hundreds of throats and responded to with uproarious cheering. "No Popery in New-York," "Enough of Kelly," "We're going to have American Government here after this," and similar sentiments were applauded with enthusiasm. Mr. Dowd's head-quarters were filled with crowds of enthusiastic friends, who grasped his hand and congratulated him on his splendid run and probable election. Among the first to greet him was Gen. Grant. Gen. Arthur was also showered with compliments, which he acknowledged with his accustomed cordiality. At midnight the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, the Hoffman House, and the surrounding streets were overflowing with jubilant Republicans, who called unceasingly and with repeated cheers for Mr. Dowd and Gen. Grant.

NEWS FROM KELLY HARD TO GET.

HE GOES HOME EARLY—HOW THE MOB IN TAMMANY HALL WAS TREATED.

Tammany Hall was thrown open to the public at 5 o'clock last evening, and at 6 o'clock it was about half filled with the usual unsavory and ill-favored crowd. Mr. Kelly and his overseers filed upon the platform amid inharmonious howls. Mr. Spinola called the mob to order, and announced prophetically that he had "great tidings of a grand Democratic triumph." Grace, he said, was elected Mayor by from 25,000 to 40,000 majority, and Hancock's majority was "sufficient to bury the Republicans so deep that they would never again be heard from." At the conclusion of the speech Major Quincy read a few scattering returns giving majorities for Hancock in Democratic districts. The "Major" said he was unable to compare these with the vote cast last year, but he had no doubt they showed an increase which indicated an overwhelming majority in this City and between 40,000 and 50,000 for Hancock in the State. These announcements were received with yells, cat-calls, and all sorts of other hideous noises. At this point the Tammany Boss arose and delivered himself of a disgraceful tirade against Mr. James Gordon Bennett. Assuming the rôle of a variety performer, Mr. Kelly gave what he pretended were imitations of Mr. Bennett's conversation after the style of an affected stage Englishman. These were just suited to the intellectual capacity of the people in his audience, and they laughed and shrieked themselves hoarse. Mr. Kelly claimed Democratic victories all over the Union. Major Quincy then read a few returns from election districts—whose numbers he did not give, by the way—showing majorities for Hancock or Grace. When he stopped Col. Fellows was called for. That person was very careful in making his predictions. He said that from the returns that had been read he believed Hancock would have not less than 60,000 majority in the County, "unless there should happen to be an unexpected falling off in some districts not then heard from." "I predict nothing," he then added, "with absolute certainty, as this has been a canvass of surprises, but I anticipate that we have carried the State of New-York and if we have done that, it is unquestionably true that we have elected Hancock." John B. Haskin was the next speaker. He was perfectly reckless and gave New-York State to Hancock by over 30,000, and New-York City to Grace by over 40,000. He said the whole Democratic County ticket had been elected, as had also Gerard for Congress over Morton. Ex-Judge Cardozo was then called upon. He excused himself on account of hoarseness, but spoke long enough to claim a grand Democratic triumph.

The mob by this time had swelled to proportions that completely filled the hall, and in the absence of returns, none having been read for a long time, it was very disorderly, and its members yelled, shouted, and shoved each other about like a pack of caged hyenas. The stock of speakers had run out, and the managers were compelled to have frequent recourse to the band in the gallery. At length even this proved futile, and one "Colonel" Farrel was put forward. He spoke 15 minutes, and was actually howled down, his retirement being greeted with uproarious cheers. There was another long interval of silence on the part of the managers and disorder on the part of the mob, which the band again made ineffectual efforts to drown, and then Augustus Schell entered and was hurried to the front. He oracularly declared that if the Democrats got 60,000 in New-York City he verily believed the State would be in line for Hancock and English, and then subsided. Another long delay followed, during which a gentleman with a Hancock badge on the lapel of his coat entered and confidentially informed those on the platform that he had just returned from Police Head-quarters, where completed returns from 185 election districts had been received, and that they indicated a total majority for Hancock of only 35,000 in this City. This was scouted by an excited Tammanyite, who said: "We have returns showing 60,000." This remark being overheard by one of those who had the handling of the unread returns, the latter turned about and exclaimed: "Oh no, not quite 50,000." This conversation threw a damper over those within earshot which was not lifted when Major Quincy arose for the first time in half an hour and announced that he had received a verbal report to the effect that Hancock had 19,000 majority in Brooklyn.

Frederick Smyth arrived in time to quiet an incipient riot, and was immediately pressed into service. He contented himself with thanking them all for what they had done for him as "according to the returns that had been read" he had been elected Recorder of the City and County of New-York. There was another period of no returns and great disorder, during which, at 9:20 o'clock, John Kelly quietly slipped out the back door and went home. "Col." John R. Reynolds, a seedy, long-haired person, helped fill another long gap, and then, at 10 o'clock, Major Quincy stood up for the first time in nearly an hour and announced that Oregon had gone for Hancock, and that large Democratic gains were reported from Indiana. These lies elicited tremendous and prolonged cheering. At this point several gentlemen arrived upon the platform from Irving Hall, and reported that it had been announced there that 490 districts had given Hancock 86,000 and Garfield 61,000, and that the meeting had therefore broken up in disgust. This news was confirmed by other gentlemen from Republican head-quarters who reported that "the Republicans are claiming everything—they give Hancock only 25,000 majority in the City." These stories created considerable dissatisfaction among the outsiders who heard them. "Why don't they tell the truth?" was frequently asked, referring to the managers, but the latter paid no heed, and answered the yells for "returns" by putting forward such ward orators as they could impress from the new arrivals. These, with consummate impudence, continued to assure the mob of great Democratic victories in the City, State, and Union. Even as they talked dispatches arrived and were tabled announcing the defeat of Hancock in the State by 20,000, and then by 30,000; the probable defeat of Grace in the County, and the fact that every Northern State had been heard from except New-Jersey, and that Hancock had not carried a single one of them.

One by one the managers sloped home, leaving Commissioner Brennan to bear the brunt of the trouble that they foresaw would ensue if the mob should learn how grossly they had been deceived. But the doughty Commissioner was too wise to get himself in any such scrape. He sat there and said nothing. Twice, at 11 and 11:30 o'clock, when the crowd gave signs of becoming unmanageable, he had a henchman rise and read to them a partial return from a Democratic district. At midnight the mob was still waiting for news, and the Commissioner was still sitting upon the platform waiting for them to go home.

GETTING THE NEWS DOWN TOWN.

DELIGHTED CROWDS AROUND THE NEWSPAPER BULLETINS—HANCOCK GOES TO BED EARLY.

The crowds began to gather about the various newspaper bulletins early in the evening, and at 7 o'clock Printing-house-square and the neighboring news centres were alive with people, and brilliant with the glare of electric and calcium lights. The throng about the TIMES office and in the square was noticeable for the respectability and enthusiasm of the people who composed it. They cheered with vigor when Republican successes were chronicled, and at such were constantly displayed at all the bulletins, with the exception of the remarkable signs shown on the *World* canvas, the air vibrated with hearty huzzahs every few moments. THE TIMES'S bulletins were very clearly and plainly displayed, and the returns were put up earlier and with more frequency than at any other office. The first cheers were aroused by the dispatch that Indiana was probably Republican by 7,000 majority. Then followed quickly, amid fresh outbursts of applause, Vermont's increase on its September Republican majority, the Republican gains in Connecticut and in Maine, and the sweeping victories in Massachusetts. The two latter bulletins were displayed just as the *World* recorded an alleged statement that the Republicans were glum over Maine, and a Greenbacker had won one Congressional District in Massachusetts. A great outburst of cheers brought Democrats, as well as Republicans, flocking about the bulletin which chronicled that "Ohio gives Garfield at least 30,000 majority."

While the returns of the City were displayed on THE TIMES'S bulletin, showing Hancock's majority to be far behind what had been claimed for him by the Democrats, another bulletin was put up showing the early returns on the City ticket to give Dowd 4,000 majority over Grace, and placing Hess ahead of his opponent, Docharty. "Why," said some Democrats in great surprise, "Dowd is whipping Grace," and they looked gloomy and crestfallen enough. The bulletins were received with cheers by the Republican on-lookers. Simultaneously with these encouraging signs came a number of dispatches showing great gains in the State, over which the crowds grew frantic with joy, and cheered themselves hoarse. Again and again the air rang with cheers as the TIMES bulletin placarded such news as this: "Pennsylvania gives Garfield 50,000 majority. Montgomery County, Hancock's birth-place, gives Garfield a majority." "Three cheers for Pennsylvania!" cried some one in the crowd, and the cheers were given lustily. "Oh, where is Hancock now?" was the response to the outburst.

All this time the figures on the majority in New-York State were jumping by the thousands in a way that made the crowds wild with delight, and as it swept from 20,000 to 35,000, then to 40,000, then to 50,000, and then to 55,000, as if it would never end, the cheering was prolonged and continuous. "Good-bye Hancock," and similar consoling remarks and farewell greetings passed from mouth to mouth. There was still another tornado of applause as the bulletins recorded the probable election of Mr. Dowd as Mayor. Following quick upon this came the placards announcing, "Massachusetts Republican by 50,000, Ohio by 40,000, Maine by 5,000, and Indiana by 5,000." They were received with rousing demonstrations of approval that made some Democrats in the crowd yell out defiantly, "It's all a pack of —— lies. Hurrah for Hancock and John Kelly!"

During all this time there were cheers in a crowd of Democrats who clung to the *World* bulletin for information. It was not only amazing but amusing to see how the crowd permitted itself to be pleased over the ingenious manipulation of plain facts. When the *Sun* and *Herald*, in common with the Republican papers, were placarding the sweeping Republican majorities, the *World* contrived to keep its adherents shouting with a dismal pretense of enthusiasm over gains in small inland towns, which gave Hancock majorities varying from 25 to 150. Thus, the Democrats loudly cheered over a Democratic majority in Troy, while the Republicans were going frantic over New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Maine, Vermont, and Massachusetts. The enthusiasm of the Republicans reached the highest pitch when a great placard was put up in Printing-house-square bearing the legend, "Our Next President, Gen. James A. Garfield—Our Next Vice-President, Gen. Chester A. Arthur." Hats were thrown in the air, and cheers went up from a thousand throats, and this inspiriting performance was repeated as fresh assurances of local Republican success were given.

Another leap upward of the figures of New-York's majority at 11 o'clock completely extinguished a Democratic electric light, and the Democrats themselves deserted the dark boards. Some one cried at the top of his voice, "New-York will be the banner State." Twenty minutes later it appeared that Gen. Hancock had succumbed like the electric light, and a bulletin was displayed as follows: "Governor's Island, 11:15 P. M. Mr. Hancock has gone to bed." Uproarious applause and laughter greeted the news, and the crowd cried: "And Hancock has gone to sleep, too, politically." The uproar was repeated upon the display of a second placard to the effect that "Indiana buries English under a heavy 7,000 majority." The name of the Democratic candidate for Vice-President was hooted and his defeat hailed with loud vocal approval. Some one called out, "Three cheers for Gen. James A. Garfield," and they were given with vigor and unanimity. By this time even the most stubborn supporters of Hancock stole silently away, disheartened by Republican jubilation and crushed by the weight of the telegraphic reports. They thinned out more and more, until by midnight scarcely any were left, and the streets echoed with loud Republican cheers.

COMFORTLESS DEMOCRATS.

CHEERS FOR GARFIELD AT NATIONAL HEAD-QUARTERS—HANCOCK'S GRIEVANCES AND GRACE'S DISCOMFORT.

At 10 o'clock last night men gave rousing cheers for Gen. Garfield in the rooms of the Democratic National Committee, at No. 138 Fifth-avenue. None of the Democrats present uttered a protest against this cheering, but found consolation in saying that the Democratic National Committee had badly mismanaged the canvass. Reports that were not returns from all portions of the country were read, up to 11 o'clock, from the staircase, by Col. John Tracy, the Mayor's secretary. He frankly admitted that he had no cheerful news to impart to Democrats, and his listeners as frankly replied, "Hancock is good for four years more on Governor's Island." In Mr. Grace's head-quarters in the Westminster Hotel it was said in his presence that Hancock had been "sold out" in this County by Mr. Kelly.

Gen. Hancock several days ago discontinued his attempts to secure any comfort from the persons who assumed to manage his campaign in this City. He wrote letters upon the tariff and upon other subjects, and implored Mr. William H. Barnum, the Chairman of the National Committee, to have the letters printed and sent broadcast throughout the country. Mr. Barnum declined to accede to Gen. Hancock's request, saying that the National Committee had not sufficient funds to bear the expense. A gentleman who was intimately associated with the General during the late war, and who was deeply interested in securing his election to the Presidency, said to a TIMES reporter last evening that he had been the bearer of messages from Gen. Hancock to Mr. Barnum within the past few weeks, and that he had met with nothing but insults from Mr. Barnum and the rebel Brigadiers who surrounded him.

Maurice J. Power, George H. Purser, and Col. Emanuel B. Hart sat in a row on the platform in Irving Hall last night, and received vague reports from various election districts. Not more than 100 persons were in the hall at any time during the evening, and the attempts at applause were infrequent and very weak when it was announced that an election district had given from 3 to 5 Democratic majority.

Mr. William R. Grace said early in the evening that he was confident of his election, and entertained a party of friends in a royal manner. At 11 o'clock last night the managers of Mr. Grace's canvass in the Westminster Hotel admitted that Mr. Dowd was to be the next Mayor.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS GET RETURNS

Few persons visited Police Head-quarters last night. Gen. "Baldy" Smith stalked into the building about 7 o'clock, and went to his room without exchanging a salutation with any one. He was joined by Gen. Sickles, and the ex-Ambassador read election returns to Gen. Hancock's manager for an hour, when the pastime became distasteful. Gen. Sickles left the head-quarters. Mr. Nichols dispensed hospitality in his rooms, and condoled with prominent Tammanyites. Messrs. Mason and French met in their rooms a few prominent Republicans and Democrats who were interested in Mr. Grace's defeat. Dispatches were received from the agent of the Associated Press and the National Republican Head-quarters. Among the gentlemen who enjoyed the evening were Elihu Root, Leonard Hazeltine, A. M. Hoyt, G. W. Fanning, Coroner Brady, S. M. Blatchford, Isaac Bell, W. H. Wickham, D. G. Rollins, Jacob Hess, R. H. Shannon, T. C. Acton, J. M. Hazeltine, J. W. Perry, Alderman McClave, G. W. Cregier, Judge Flammer, Jesse Hoyt, Judge Isaacs, and Joel B. Erhardt.

MARINE MISHAPS.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The Norwegian bark Charles Dickens, Capt. Ericksen, from Philadelphia, for Amsterdam, before reported stranded near Boulogne, has broken up. The cargo is washing seaward.

The American ship Mary L. Stone, Capt. Field, from Bombay July 23, for London, has arrived at Gravesend considerably damaged.

The British bark Robert A. Chapman, Capt. Atkinson, from New-York Sept. 11, for Hamburg, has put into Cuxhaven partly dismasted. Her rudder is gone.

The Norwegian bark Kong Carl, Capt. Kundsen, from Baltimore Sept. 6, before reported as having been in collision at sea, arrived at Waterford today under jury-masts. Her bulwarks are damaged. She lost a man overboard; also, lost boats and sails.

MONTREAL, Nov. 2.—The steam-ship Lake Champlain ran into the steam-ship Bothal when coming into her wharf to-day, injuring the latter considerably.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Nov. 2.—The fishing schooner W. H. Smith, of Eastport, Medway, broke from her moorings at that place in the gale of the 23d of October, and became a total wreck.

The brigantine Maggie, of Liverpool, Nova Scotia, sailed from Bridgewater on the 20th ult. The vessel took the gale on the night of the 23d, on the northern edge of the Gulf, and was completely disabled. Only a portion of the foremast and mainmast were left standing below the rigging. The bowsprit, jibbooms, running rigging, yards, stays, sails, bulwarks, and boat were carried away.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship France, from Havre.—Leon Laroche, Felix Monseluty, Mme. Zelie Weil, Mme. Flor Weil, E. Clery, Cyrille Fournier, Alfred Bellanger, F. Perrin, Louis Facoste, Miss Torrian, Gustave Meissner, Mrs. Alphonsine Raspiller, Mrs. Josephine Bell, Julius Oesreicher, Miss Emma Hilpert, George Steel, Antonio Valdes, Romano Ricardo, Henri Grandjean, Mr. and Mrs. Bergmann, Mrs. L. Swaim, Mr. and Mrs. Gargan and infant, Theodore Fuller, Mr. and Mrs. Tarrabochia, Miss A. Tarrabochia, Theodore Blocher, Baptiste Bengaton, Armand Schweitzer, Mrs. Coe Adams, Miss Nelly Adams, Miss Jenny Adams, Miss Simmonds, J. A. Masnus, Manuel Fernandes, Henry Hailliard, Mrs. E. Shipman, Mrs. Laura Pope, Mrs. Mary Bell, Dr. J. T. Ewans, Mrs. Ewans, Miss Ewans, Mr. Ewans, Edmond Dorbes, Arthur Raas, G. Castillon, Edouard Haymen, Ricardo Guittares, Homes Beardsley, E. Balloc, Sidney P. Wright, Mrs. Marie E. Wright, Misses Florence Wright, Constance Wright, Clara Wright, William Wright, James Watton, Mr. and Miss de Kermel, Alfred Levelle, Hugo Menzel, Hondaille de Bailly, Mrs. Hondaille de Bailly, H. de Lagrange, Mrs. H. de Lagrange, Mr. and Mrs. Bourbon and two children, Dr. Just Touatre, Mrs. Touatre, Mrs. Dernaide, A. Marcaty, William Shonstrat.

In steam-ship Crescent City, from Aspinwall.—Mrs. Eckert, M. Van Rensselaer, Miss E. Ridgeway, Robert Stalker, Francis J. Cisneros, G. Barriell, J. W. Horn, L. Cabrera, A. Aranroyo, Mrs. Daggett, E. Garrett, E. J. Selwind, E. Maresaure, E. Eyes, Mrs. J. W. Nasras.

The Chamber of Commerce will hold a regular monthly meeting to-morrow, at 1 o'clock, in the rooms at No. 63 William-street.

The bark Thomas Keillor, which arrived from London yesterday, came into collision with the brig Mattie E. Russell, of Portland, on Oct. 29, off George's Banks. The head gear of the bark was carried away, while the brig's upper works were slightly injured. The latter's forestay was taken off, and her fore topsail was split. Both vessels escaped without material damage to their hulls.

Gold stem-winding watches, perfect time-keepers, warranted, $25; silver, $12; installment plan. J. H. Johnston, No. 150 Bowery.—*Exchange.*

Chew! chew! chew! the Gold Coin Tobacco, 1,000,000 majority. Smoke! smoke! smoke! La Rosa Cigarettes, best in market.—*Exchange.*

IT IS WELL to get clear of a Bad Cough or Cold the first week, but it is safer to rid yourself of it the first forty-eight hours, the proper remedy for the purpose being DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—*Advertisement.*

Winchester's Hypophosphites

Will cure Consumption, Coughs, Weak Lungs, Bronchitis, and General Debility. Established 21 years.—*Advertisement.*

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, contains:

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION; LATEST RETURNS FROM THE SEVERAL STATES.

COLOGNE'S OLD CATHEDRAL; ENGLAND'S MANY TROUBLES; FRAUD CLEARLY PROVED; THE TRIAL OF THE FORGER OF THE CHINESE LETTER.

DENVER UNDER MOB LAW; THE LATEST FOREIGN NEWS; all the GENERAL NEWS.

AGRICULTURAL MATTERS; FALL PLOWING; FARMERS' CLUBS; ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

With a great variety of miscellaneous reading matter, and full reports of FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS, the LIVE STOCK and FARM PRODUCE MARKETS.

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If you would diminish infantile nervous diseases, which always spring from an imperfectly nourished nervous system; if you would have your children healthy, strong, and able to resist disease, give them brain food, VITALIZED PHOSPHITES. For sale by druggists.

My Mother, Ninety Years of Age, Enjoys strength and good appetite, after languishing for months under the care of physicians. DR. CLARK JOHNSON'S INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP raised her as one from the dead. CHARLES DENNISTON, No. 112 Boyden-st., Newark, N. J.

Ladies suffering from the drastic effects of complaints natural only to their sex will find the tonic effects of REES'S ORANGE TONICA indispensable.

Steel Frame, Fire-proof Safes, Combination Locks, Inside Bolt-works, Frolingham & Emery, 39 Vesey-st.

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BUY ALWAYS CONDENSED MILK.

MARRIED.

BEACH—GOODENOUGH.—Monday, Nov. 1, by the Rev. B. M. Yarrington, E. C. BEACH, of Cleveland, Ohio, to Miss CLARA V. GOODENOUGH, of New-York City.

MORRISON—JOHNSTON.—On Thursday, Oct. 28, 1880, at the Church of the Holy Spirit, by the Rev. E. Guilbert, assisted by the Most Rev. Bishop Talbot, of Indiana, WILLIAM MORRISON, Jr., to MINNIE L., daughter of James W. Johnston, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

BROUWER.—At Newton, N. J., Sunday, Oct. 31, JANE MARIA, widow of Jacob Brouwer, late of the City of New-York, in the 81st year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her son-in-law, Thomas Ryerson, M. D., on Wednesday, Nov. 3, at 11:15 A. M. Trains per Morris and Essex Railroad leave New-York City at 8:30 A. M.; returning, leave Newton at 1:30 P. M. Interment at New-York at convenience of family.

BUTLER.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 30, MARY ANGELINE, widow of Elias Butler, of Hyde Park, N. Y.

Funeral services at No. 338 5th-av., on Wednesday morning, Nov. 3, at 9:30 o'clock. Interment from St. James's Church, Hyde Park, at 3 o'clock. Friends are kindly requested not to send flowers.

DENIKE.—At Yonkers, N. Y., Capt. ISAAC DENIKE, age 101 years 1 month and 1 day.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral Thursday, Nov. 4, at 12 o'clock, from the Dutch Reformed Church, South Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y. Train leaves Grand Central Depot, 42d-st., at 11 A. M.

DUFFIELD.—In Michigan, Oct. 30, ANNA AUGUSTA, wife of the Rev. Dr. Duffield, the eldest daughter of Samuel A. Willoughby, Esq., and the only sister of Mrs. Edwards Pierrepont, of New-York.

The funeral will take place at Detroit on Wednesday next.

FITCH.—Nov. 1, 1880, MERLINDA, widow of Isaac Fitch, late of Cooperstown, aged 94 years.

Funeral services at the residence of S. V. R. Cooper, her son-in-law, No. 318 West 51st-st., Nov. 3, 1880, at 1 P. M.

FITCH.—At the residence of her son-in-law, S. V. R. Cooper, Esq., No. 318 West 51st-st., on Monday, Nov. 1, Mrs. MERLINDA FITCH, relict of the late Isaac Fitch, of Cooperstown, and mother of the late Mrs. James C. Derby.

Funeral at the above address on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

HODGMAN.—Nov. 2, MARTHA EUGENIA, wife of Abbott Hodgman, M. D., and daughter of the late Joseph Kean.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MAURICE.—At Maspeth, Long Island, Oct. 30, WILLIAM MAURICE, aged 61 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at St. Saviour's Church, Maspeth, on Wednesday, Nov. 3, at 12 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at the Roosevelt and Grand Streets Ferries, Williamsburg, until 11:30 o'clock. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

MAXWELL.—On Monday, Nov. 1, ALEXANDER MAXWELL, in the 63d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services from his late residence, No. 37 East 126th-st., on Wednesday evening, Nov. 3, at 8 o'clock. Friends are requested not to send flowers. Interment at Woodlawn Thursday morning.

☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

McCULLOCH.—On Sunday, Oct. 31, at the residence of Wm. H. Neilson, 54th-st. and East River, ISABELLA McCULLOCH.

Funeral private. Interment at Woodlawn.

☞ Columbia (S. C.) papers please copy.

McCORD.—In Brooklyn, Nov. 1, 1880, CHAS. O. McCORD, son-in-law of the late Dr. Isaac B. Rumn.

Funeral services from his late residence, No. 239 Adams-st., on Wednesday, Nov. 3, at 4 P. M. Interment at Philadelphia.

SCOTT.—At Lakewood, N. J., Sunday, Oct. 31, 1880, MARY CAMILLA, eldest daughter of James and Mary Penfield Scott, in the 24th year of her age.

Relatives and friends, also the members of Holland Lodge, No. 8, F. and A. M., are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 180 Gates-av., Brooklyn, Wednesday, at 2:30 o'clock P. M. Friends will please omit flowers.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BY THOS. E. KIRBY & CO., Auctioneers.

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POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 6, 1880, will close at this office on Tuesday, at 10 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Baltic, via Queenstown; on Wednesday, at 3:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Scythia, via Queenstown, (correspondence for France must be specially addressed,) and at 2:30 A. M., for France direct, by steam-ship Amerique, via Havre; on Thursday, at 4 A. M., for Ireland direct, by steam-ship City of Montreal, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Great Britain and the Continent must be specially addressed,) and at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Wieland, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on Saturday, at 5 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Germanic, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Germany and Scotland must be specially addressed,) and at 5 A. M., for Scotland direct, by steam-ship Circassia, via Glasgow, and at 8 A. M., for Belgium direct, by steam-ship Nederland, via Antwerp, and at 11 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Mosel, via Southampton and Bremen. The mails for Denmark, Sweden, and Norway are dispatched by Hamburg and Bremen steamers only. The mails for Maracaibo, Cape Hayti, San Domingo, and Turk's Island leave New-York Nov. 1. The mails for Honduras and Livingston leave New-York Nov. 2. The mails for the Windward West Indies leave New-York Nov. 6. The mails for Cuba and Mexico leave New-York Nov. 4. The mails for Newfoundland and St. Pierre Miquelon leave New-York Nov. 5. The mails for the West Indies, Brazil, and Argentine leave New-York Nov. 5. The mails for China and Japan leave San Francisco Nov. 18. The mails for Australia, &c., leave San Francisco Nov. 20.

THOS. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1880.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MARY J. HOLMES'S NEW NOVEL.

The best novel of the day, "Chateau D'Or," by Mary J. Holmes. Just published, and selling rapidly.

ENGLAND'S IRISH TROUBLES

TENANTS REBELLIOUS AND LANDLORDS ALARMED.

SEVERAL REGIMENTS OF TROOPS HELD READY FOR SERVICE—THE DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH—MR. BESSEMER AND HIS PROFITABLE PATENTS—A SPEECH BY MINISTER LOWELL—PATTI'S CASTLE.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—I wish I could write one cheerful word respecting Ireland. Matters in that country grow from bad to worse. The Land League is extending its influence to *counties hitherto comparatively peaceable, and* will shortly include the whole country. The *North, in which a strong Presbyterian and* Protestant feeling prevails, threatens retaliation *on the Roman Catholic South.* Col. Waring, a gentleman holding high office in the Orange society and exercising great influence in the councils of that body, addressing a large meeting in Lurgan, a thriving Northern town, said: "I do not wish to be a prophet of evil, but it is useless to conceal from ourselves that we are on the eve of a crisis such as has not occurred for three-quarters of a century in this country. The state of a large part of this island at present is neither creditable to the Government nor satisfactory to the peaceful inhabitants of the country. Should the State fail to afford that protection which it is their duty to give, and should anarchy and rebellion be permitted to stalk unchecked throughout the land, then, indeed, a more primitive method of self-protection may have to be resorted to, and the great cause of civil and religious liberty, for which our fathers fought and fell on many a bloody field at home and abroad, may again call for the support of the strong arms and stout hearts of their children." This is but a repetition of the language used in Belfast in 1776, when the Government, being unable to protect the town, the inhabitants armed, and so laid the foundation of the Irish Volunteers, who, with Grattan at their head, achieved independence. Now should the Northern spirit be aroused, it will be for the purpose of a civil war. A few days since more than 100 noblemen and landed gentry waited upon the Lord Lieutenant and the Chief Secretary at Dublin Castle and had a long interview. The names of the speakers were concealed. The meeting was not party or political. They declared their lives are in danger, and that many of them are marked men. They demanded to know if they were to arm and combine for mutual safety or to rely on the protection of the law. Some felt that they stood in the very shadow of death. They were assured that the Government felt and recognized the gravity of the situation. What will be done remains to be seen. Several regiments are under orders, and four unused barracks have been prepared for their reception. Ireland is now in a state of covert rebellion which may at any time become active. The Land Commission is having before it evidence of the grievances complained of, and no doubt they are many. Mr. Parnell and his followers believe their redress is to be accomplished by destroying the property or shooting the owner. They preach from the text: "This is the heir; come, let us kill him, and the inheritance shall be ours." Threatening letters followed by midday murders are their means to an end.

THE RUSSIAN PRINCESS.

The Duchess of Edinburgh and her children have returned to their English Summer residence, Eastwell Park, near Ashford, Kent. It is said that Clarence House, St. James's, will witness some festivity this coming season. This will be a change for the better, as owing to the continual and prolonged periods during which the Duke was of necessity absent they have been comparative strangers. Her Imperial and Royal Highness is not as well known as she ought to be, and has not evoked that amount of public enthusiasm she deserves. She is an affectionate wife and a devoted mother and much beloved by all in intimate relations with her. The only daughter of Alexander, Emperor of Russia, she may miss the imperial surroundings, and it was whispered on her first arrival that she raised some foolish question of precedence. If it were so, it was a mistake. The English people have never changed from their devotion and love to the Princess of Wales, who at once won their hearts. The Princess Mary of Cambridge is also a popular favorite. Our Russian Princess has not succeeded in arousing similar feelings, for she has not sufficiently mingled with the people to let them know and appreciate those large-hearted qualities she possesses. During the visit of the Emperor of Russia, it was evident to all what a devoted and affectionate daughter she is. Such personal qualities never fail here to meet their due share of public appreciation, but to be of the people one must be constantly with them, and this the Duchess of Edinburgh has hitherto failed to be.

NAPOLEON AND BESSEMER.

The great event in London during the past week has been the presentation of the freedom of the city to Sir Henry Bessemer, with whose improvements in the method of converting iron into steel the world is sufficiently familiar. The honor he has received is one reserved only for those royal, noble, gallant, or distinguished persons who have deserved well of their country. The freedom of the city has previously been conferred on but two discoverers—Dr. Jenner, who introduced the practice of vaccination, and Sir Rowland Hill, who originated the uniform system of postage. Sir Henry Bessemer has reaped a rich harvest from invention, and, perhaps, made more money by his patents than has ever been realized by any other inventor. His discovery was one as much the accident of experiment as the result of scientific induction. It arose in the preparation of gun-metal. Bessemer desired to introduce a conical ball with a central groove bifurcating and terminating at opposite angles of the cone, so that when fired rotation would result without the process of rifling. The invention being refused here, it was submitted to the Emperor of the French, then new in power. Bessemer, after a most interesting interview, was referred to the Artillery Museum, where he found the ball was well known, but had been disused because of its wear and tear of the cannon. It is said the imperial purse was placed at his disposal for the purpose of experiment, and he returned to England. In these experiments he recognized the cumulative influence of oxygen on a molten mass of metal, and found that the conversion into steel under the old process was due, not to the hammering or heating, except so far as they promoted efficient oxygenation, which he discovered could be accomplished by driving streams of air through a liquid mass of metal maintained at a white heat, the air having been originally so driven without the anticipation of any such result. The gun experiment did not proceed further. A discovery of priceless value and endless utility was the result. The incident of the imperial visit was related to me by M. Wanostrocht, who informed me that he was present at the interview. The man of business was combined with the man of science. Mr. Bessemer guarded his interests as he developed them. Patents constituted his inventions so many rights, and a colossal fortune has been the result, which could not have been more worthily bestowed. Need I write that this has not always been the fate or fortune of inventors? It has been my privilege to be associated with the greatest inventive minds of the present century, including him of whom I write. Few in this country have so reaped the fruits of their labors. The late Sir David Brewster died poor. It was with difficulty that the Inventors' Institute, backed by friends, induced the Government to grant his widow a pension of £800 a year. That was given on account of the dioptric lens in general use in our lighthouses. From the stereoscope, his discovery, which he did not patent, Sir David informed me he received nothing, while the makers realized thousands. The present Sir Richard Grove, one of our most eminent Judges, Vice-President of the Royal Society, never patented any of his inventions, or derived one shilling from his appliances in electricity, by which our Post Office and the public have so largely benefited. I might mention many others as illustrative of the working of our patent laws, and conclusive on the point that, where fortune follows an invention, it requires a double gift—that of discovery and that of then preserving what is discovered. The present condition of our patent laws is most unsatisfactory. They have been the subject of more than two royal commissions, and had engaged the special attention of the late Lord Chancellor, Earl Cairns, who had introduced a bill, in the provisions of which he had largely drawn on your experience. This bill fell through, but, had the late Government continued in office, would have been reintroduced.

MINISTER LOWELL ON EDUCATION.

On Thursday evening the United States Minister delivered an opening address at the Working Man's College, Bloomsbury. It was, as might have been expected, admirable and to the point, relieved by many happy expressions that caught the fancy, convinced the sense, and fixed the attention of a very large audience. Addressing operatives, good advice was conveyed in homely language, which betokened a sincerity that won the confidence of those present. The value of education may seem a hackneyed subject, but as Mr. James Russell Lowell treated it, the question assumed a novel aspect, and men scarcely recognized old truths in their new clothes. The speaker let his hearers know that education, when once the ability to read was attained, was within the reach of every one, and asked, "If some one were to say to a student, 'I will introduce you to the society of the loftiest intellects and the most select spirits of all time,' the student would surely think that well worth having and laboring for. If some one were to say, 'I will let you have an introduction which will persuade Shakespeare and Milton to give you the very best of their time and attention,' he would be tempted to say that such a thing was almost impossible, but this was precisely that which the ability to read gave to every man." Nothing can tend to draw closer the ties of affection between England and America than that the men you honor by sending here should honor us by taking an interest in the practical improvement of our people.

END OF LORD MAYOR TRUSCOTT'S REIGN.

The year of Sir Francis Truscott's Mayoralty will close with a banquet, on the 25th inst., to the brethren of the Masonic craft, of which he is Senior Grand Warden. The Prince of Wales, Grand Master of English Masons, has promised to attend. Seldom has the civic chair been so well filled. Throughout the year the Mansion House has been open to all classes and conditions of men, who have therein been right royally entertained. Notably may be mentioned his representative banquets. Those to the Church dignitaries and clergy, to the Judges and members of the Bar, to the heads of colleges and public schools, to the Mayors of corporations in England and other countries, to the distinguished in art and literature, to the Savage Club as representing the working members of the drama, literature, and art; to the dramatic profession as a distinct body; and though last not least, to the Australian cricketers, who carry back to their homes the pleasantest recollections. While remembering the great, he did not forget the small. He entertained all those in his employment, numbering 300, whom he received with the most kindly welcome. The Lord Mayor, it will be remembered, gave a banquet to the King of Greece, when the corporation conferred on his Majesty the freedom of the city. It was apprehended that the change in the Government might interfere with his procuring the honors usually conferred on such an occasion. It is not to be so. Although the Lord Mayor is a Tory in politics, the Ministry will not depart from the course usually followed. The rank of Baronet will be added to that which he now has, and the lesser distinction will be conferred on his Sheriffs, Mr. Bailey and Mr. Woolloston, who have so ably seconded his efforts during their year of office.

SPIRITUALIZED PILLS.

Spiritualism is now on its trial. A Mr. Stewart Cumberland, for want of better employment, is engaged in exposing its alleged frauds, and has brought before the magistrates a poor woman named Houghton, suffering from consumption, who eked out a living by selling pills to remove heartburn, which she professed to have made for her by a deceased physician. In addition she "rubbed" for pains, being thereto aided and abetted by Dr. Harvey, discoverer of the circulation of the blood. Cumberland says her representations are not true, and that on the faith of their being so he parted with his half-crown. He declares the pills were made chiefly of sugar. Lucky for him they were so. Sometimes they are formed of more perilous stuff. Cumberland is evidently a skeptic, and would never have given half a sovereign for Mme. Rastell's bottle of wash to make him "beautiful forever," or have believed that it consisted wholly of "dew gathered from the lichens on the rocks of Arabia, and conveyed by swift dromedaries across the desert." He would throw doubt on that which every one knows to be true, that the "Bloom of Ninon," made up in six-penny packages, "is brushed from the wings of butterflies caught on the plains of Paradise," and there is a large sale for both. This stern disbeliever will have the Spiritualist sent to trial. If she does not hasten to the land of dreams she will find herself within stone walls. I remember, not many years ago, a man stood in front of Somerset House. He carried a tray whereon were many small white paper packets which were "good for coughs and colds and pains in the stomach." He was a person of very solemn aspect, dressed as a preacher who had just received promotion. He assured each purchaser his remedies were of priceless value, consisting, as they did, "of rare herbs, dug by the light of diamonds in the mines of Golconda, 12 miles below the surface of the ocean." I always listened to his statement with admiration. He looked as if he believed it, though I have since often doubted that the plummet line was the length mentioned. To prove my then faith I purchased 2d. worth, and very good stuff it was! I have not since repented my outlay. Mr. Cumberland is not quite in a position to speak. He should swallow the dozen pills he bought, and if he survives, goodness only knows how he may feel. On your side these matters are better understood, but among us, since the Davenport brothers left, there are no really reliable individuals that get the straight tip from the other world.

PATTI'S ARCADIA.

Mme. Adelina Patti has advertised to sell her Welsh residence, Crag-y-Nos Castle, which she purchased two years ago. It was then a picturesque ruin, so admirably situated as to be well fitted to stand a siege in the event of Macaulay's New-Zealanders invading this country and finding their way to Swansea, South Wales, in the vicinity of which it stands. The pedigrees of its previous owners are, according to local traditions, believed to have been lost at the time of the flood, as in that calamity they had no boat of their own and Noah was not friendly. All that antiquity could give the castle it possessed. True, it had been extensively repaired on more than one occasion. To its fair purchaser it has proved something like the Irishman's knife which he bought at a bargain. It first required a new handle, and then a new blade, and was, in its renewed condition, dear at the original price. Of some such nature have been the alterations. Rebuilding is but repairing on a more extensive scale. For this Mme. Patti signed a contract for several thousand pounds. In an evil hour her eye for the beautiful suggested a change. It was at once approved and adopted. Another followed with a like result. When the structure was complete the payment demanded was double that agreed on. The matter is now in costly arbitration. Having furnished her castle, Madame attempted the experiment of country life. It is not pleasant to find your special fish-ponds have been netted the night before you angle. It is somewhat disappointing to have your preserves poached early in the morning of the day your friends are to shoot, and having with rod and gun no return, to feel you pay exorbitantly for your own fish and game. Neither does it improve the temper when your favorite melon is missing from its frame, and you recognize it in the shop-window of the town. It may be complimentary to your gardener's taste that the flowers should be plucked by others than yourself. These, however, are but small inconveniences compared to largely increased assessments in consequence of the improved value your outlay has given a hitherto worthless property, or the deliberate destruction of water-works constructed for your necessary supply. All these, with many others, constitute the experience of our prima donna during her residence in Wales. They are scarcely compensated for by the sight of women who wear tall hats, and speak in a tongue the pronunciation of which baffles all human ingenuity, except that of those who, like the infant Samuel, have been reared to it from their youth upward.

The dramatic Autumn season has commenced with vigor. Its chief novelty, so far, has been Charles Warner's "Othello," which, though affording some proof of the actor's capacity for the rôles of Shakespeare, and of such merit as to attract Mr. Gladstone on his visit to town, is, nevertheless, for the present withdrawn. The critics generally consider it a crude effort. Mr. Henry Irving continues to hold the first place in professional and social esteem. On Tuesday night, after his evening's performance, he started for Birmingham to open the following morning a bazaar in behalf of the Perry Barr Institute, an offshoot of the Midland Institute, of which he was President for two years. His object was the social improvement of youth. Mr. Irving, who is a most admirable speaker, delivered a short, but appropriate, address. He then mingled with those present to help them by cheery words and outlay of money, and got back to town the next day a few minutes before the curtain rose for his night's work. Public acts like these are indicative of the man, and cannot be too highly estimated. Henry Irving is always, under every circumstance, a gentleman and a free-hearted, liberal enthusiast whenever help is required and deserved. There can be no doubt that one day he will receive some substantial mark of royal as well as public approval.

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THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 2.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 610 head; total for the week thus far, 5,300 head; same time last week, 4,600 head; consigned through, 156 cars; market quiet and unchanged; very little doing; several cars remain unsold; sales of extra Steers at $5 35@$5 60; good to choice Steers, $4 90@$5 30; light butchers', $3 25@$3 60; mixed butchers', $2 50@$3 75. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 1,800 head; total for the week thus far, 5,000 head; same time last week, 5,500 head; consigned through, 3 cars; demand fair and market firm; run light; sales of fair to good Western Sheep at $4@$4 60; Canada Lambs, $5 20@$5 30. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 1,900 head; total for the week thus far, 20,000 head; same time last week, 23,000 head; consigned through, 88 cars; run light; amount of business done limited; sales of York to medium heavy weights at $4 90@$5 10; common dull and neglected. There was no Grain market to-day.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Nov. 2.—Beef Cattle—Receipts, 1,732 head; fair trade for Northern Cattle and last week's prices substantially unchanged. Sales of choice at $7 50@$8; extra, $7@$7 25; first quality, $6@$6 50; second quality, $5@$5 50; third quality, $3 75@$4 75. Store Cattle—Working Oxen ₩ pair, $100@$180; Milch Cows and Calves, $20@$45; Farrow Cows, $10@$28; fancy Cows, $50@$80; Yearlings, $7@$14; 2-year-olds, $12@$25; 3-year olds, $20@$38. Western fat Swine, live, 5¼c.@5½c.; Northern Dressed Hogs, 6¼c. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 5,290 head. Market fairly active, prices strong and for fancy and extra flocks a shade better. Sales of Sheep in lots at $3@$5 each; extra, $6@$6 50; Lambs, 4¼c.@6¼c. Veal Calves, 3c.@6c.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 2.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales, 725 bbls. Wheat quiet but steady; sales, car lots of Red State at $1 12½. Corn dull and unchanged; sales, 2,000 bushels Duluth at 54c. Barley in active demand, and prices have advanced; sales, 30,000 bushels No. 1 Bright Canada, at 96c.; 30,000 bushels No. 1 Canada, at 90c.@91c.; 20,000 bushels No. 1 Canada, above grade, at 93c.@95c.; 20,000 bushels No. 2 Canada, at 80c.@84c.; 7,000 bushels do., above grade, at 84c. Rye dull and nominal; Canada, in bond, nominally, 86c. Corn-meal unchanged. Mill-feed steady and unchanged. Freights by Canal—Wheat and Peas, 6¼c.; Corn and Rye, 6¼c.; Barley, 5¼c., to New-York; Lumber to Albany, $1 90; do. to New-York, $2 25@$2 75. Lake Receipts—Barley, 17,000 bushels; Rye, 5,000 bushels; Lumber, 249,000 feet. Shipments—Flour, 675 bbls.; Wheat, 7,000 bushels; Corn, 6,500 bushels; Barley, 78,000 bushels; Lumber, 1,040,000 feet. Grain on Canal from Buffalo and Oswego for Tidewater Yesterday Noon—Wheat, 1,492,000 bushels; Corn, 977,000 bushels; Oats, 25,000 bushels; Barley, 460,000 bushels; Rye, 55,000 bushels.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2.—Wool—An active demand and prices higher; Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia XX and above, 45c.@47½c.; X, 45c.@46c.; medium, 47c.@48c.; coarse, 40c.@42c.; New-York, Michigan, Indiana and Western—Fine or X and XX, 40c.@45c.; medium, 47c.@48c.; coarse, 40c.; Washed Combing and Delaine—Fine Washed Delaine, X and XX, 48c.@50c.; medium Washed Combing and Delaine, 52½c.@55c.; coarse, 42½c.@45c.; Canada Washed Combing, 42½c.@45c.; Tub-washed—Choice, 48c.@50c.; fair, 45c.@47c.; Unwashed Combing and Delaine—Medium Unwashed Combing and Delaine, 35c.@37c.; coarse, 32c.@33c.; Bright Unwashed Clothing—Fine or X and XX, 28c.@30c.; medium, 33c.@35c.; coarse, 32c.@35c.; dark Earthy Unwashed Clothing—Fine, 18c.@22c.; medium, 26c.@28c.; coarse, 24c.@28c.; Oregon—Fine, 27c.@30c.; medium, 32c.@33c.; coarse, 30c.; California, not quoted; New Mexican and Colorado—Fine, 18c.@20c.; medium, 24c.@28c.; coarse, (carpet wool,) 20c.@21c.; pulled—extra merino, 38c.@45c.; super, 36c.@40c.; lambs' super, 38c.@40c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 2.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 42c. Rosin dull at $1 40 for Strained; $1 45 for good Strained. Tar firm at $2 40. Crude Turpentine firm at $1 50 for hard; $2 50 for Yellow Dip; $2 50 for Virgin. Corn unchanged.

HERKIMER, N. Y., Nov. 2.—Cheese market dull and sales light; 500 bxs. Factory Cheese were shipped at 12½c.@12¾c., and 100 bxs. farm dairy Cheese sold at 12c.@12½c.

BRADFORD, Penn., Nov. 2.—Petroleum—Crude-oil firm and unchanged; sales, 71,000 bbls. United Pipe Line Certificates opened at 95, declined to 94¾, and closed at 95.

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 2—4:30 P. M.—Erie, 47; Pennsylvania Central, 65¼; Reading, 24¾. British Consols, 99 11-16 for both money and the account. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £236,000. Paris advices quote 3 ₩ cent. Rentes 85f. 80c. for the account.

PARIS, Nov. 2.—Exchange on London, 25f. 28c. for checks.

BERLIN, Nov. 2.—The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows a decrease in specie of 1,960,000 marks.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 2—1:30 P. M.—Cotton tending down; Middling Uplands, 6 9-16d.; Middling Orleans, 6 13-16d.; sales, 8,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export; receipts, 22,500 bales, including 19,100 bales American. Futures—Uplands, Low Middling clause, November delivery, 6 7-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, 6 13-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, April and May delivery, 6 7-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, May and June delivery, 6½d. Futures flat. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days were 212,000 centals, including 172,000 centals American. Breadstuffs firm; Corn, 5s. 7d. ₩ cental for new Mixed Western. Peas, 7s. ₩ cental for Canadian. Wheat, 9s. 9d.@9s. 8d. ₩ cental for average California White; 9s. 2d.@10s. 4d. for California Club; 9s. 4d.@9s. 9d. for Red Western Spring, and 9s.@9s. 8d. for Red Winter.

3:15 P. M.—Cotton—The sales of the day included 6,300 bales American. Futures—Uplands, Low Middling clause, November delivery, 6 13-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, December and January delivery, 6 5-16d. Futures closed dull.

MANCHESTER, Nov. 2.—The market for Yarns and Fabrics is quiet.

LONDON, Nov. 2—4:30 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 8¼d. ₩ gallon. Common Rosin, 5s. 3d.@5s. 5d. Linseed Oil, £27 15s. ₩ ton.

5:30 P. M.—Tallow, 37s. 9d. ₩ cwt.

ANTWERP, Nov. 2.—Petroleum, 27f. 50c. for fine pale American. Wilcox's Lard closed at 118f. ₩ 100 kilos.

HAVRE, Nov. 2.—Wilcox's Lard closed at 87f. 50c. per 50 kilos.

SANTOS, Nov. 1.—Coffee—Superior Santos, 4,900@5,100 reis per 10 kilos. Average daily receipts, 4,200 bags. Shipments of the Week—To all countries, 2,000 bags; to Europe, 22,000 bags. Sales of the Week—For all countries, 22,000 bags; for Europe, 22,000 bags. Stock, 54,000 bags.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 1.—Coffee—Good firsts, 4,900@5,150 reis ₩ 10 kilos. Average daily receipts, 8,900 bags. Shipments of the Week—To the Channel and North of Europe, 30,000 bags; to the United States, 30,000 bags; to the Mediterranean, 10,000 bags. Sales of the Week—For the Channel and North of Europe, 22,000 bags; for the United States, 12,000 bags; for the Mediterranean, 9,000 bags. Stock, 180,000 bags. Exchange on London, 22⅜.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

Yesterday, Tuesday, Nov. 2, being election day there was no business transacted at the Exchange.

TO-DAY'S SALES.

By C. S. Brown, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Frederick de P. Foster, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100, on 140th-st., north side, 181.6 feet east of Alexander-av., running through to 141st-st.

By Fairchild & De Wallteare, Executrix's sale of the four-story brick house, with lease of lot 16 by *100.4, No. 188 William-st., east side, north of Spruce-st.* Leased until May 1, 1887.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

GRAND-ST. PROPERTY.—FOR SALE, ON Grand-st., entire front between Centre and Baxter sts., a five-story brown-stone building, containing 7,515 square feet; price low. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,180 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, ON MADISON-AV., between 61st and 62d sts., a first-class full-width house, built for owner's own occupancy; sell furnished or unfurnished; furniture made to order by Messrs. Pottier & Stymus.
For permits and particulars apply to
CHAS. MAC RAE,
No. 533 5th-av., corner 44th-st.

HOUSES ON 5TH AND MADISON AVS., and in the side streets, cabinet finish and complete with every modern improvement by the best builders.
PORTER & CO., No. 173 East 125th-st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE, A BARGAIN.—Large blocks of bulkheaded water-fronts for chemical works, factories, &c. R. A. YOUNG,
No. 20 Exchange-place.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TWENTY-SIXTH-ST. AND MADISON-AVENUE.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York, EDWARD R. COGSWELL, plaintiff, against FRANCES ANN STIGER and others, defendants.—In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment made and entered in the above entitled action on the 1st day of October, 1880, the undersigned, the Referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, number 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 26th day of October, 1880, at 12 o'clock noon, by E. H. Ludlow & Co., auctioneers, the following described premises, to wit: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situated in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly line of Madison-avenue with the northerly line of Twenty-sixth-street, and running thence northerly along the said westerly line of Madison-avenue one hundred and sixty-seven feet and six inches to a point distant southerly along the said westerly line of Madison-avenue thirty feet from the southerly line of Twenty-seventh-street; thence westerly parallel with Twenty-sixth-street sixty feet; thence southerly parallel with Madison-avenue sixty-eight feet and nine inches to the middle line of the block between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets; thence easterly along the said middle line thirty feet; thence southerly parallel with Madison-avenue ninety-eight feet and nine inches to the northerly line of Twenty-sixth-street, and thence easterly along the said northerly line of Twenty-sixth-street thirty feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated October 4th, 1880. JEROME BUCK, Referee.
PEIGHAM, SMITH & CLEVELAND, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 49 Wall-street.
The sale of the above described premises is adjourned to Tuesday, November 23d, 1880, at the same hour and place.—Dated October 26th, 1880.
JEROME BUCK, Referee.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

VALUABLE WATER PRIVILEGE, TIMBER, WOOD, AND MINING LANDS FOR SALE.—About 8,000 acres fine timber lands, consisting of beech, maple, spruce, and pine, situated on a first-rate water privilege in the State of Maine, with a landing on tide-water; also, about 1,000 acres of woodland, with hard and soft wood; also, several thousand acres of land in the immediate vicinity of valuable mineral lands, now rapidly developing, in Sullivan, with good prospects of rich deposits. Reliable parties wishing to purchase or operate on all or either of the above-mentioned lands will have liberal inducements made to rapidly develop this valuable property. For full particulars address MERCHANT, No. 6 Congress Building, No. 4 Post Office-square, Boston.

TO MANUFACTURERS
Designing locating in the West, why not locate at Waukegan, Ill., a city that has no debt, taxes very low, good railroad and lake facilities. Having bought the Scale Works at this place, we offer our late works AT VERY LOW PRICE, which are in first-class order. Full description sent on inquiry.
POWELL & DOUGLAS,
Manufacturers of Wind-mills, Pumps, &c.,
Waukegan, Ill.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NO FEE
UNTIL CURED.

DR. JUDGE'S easy and pleasing method of treating Deafness, Catarrh, Asthma, Consumption, Hay Fever, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Nervousness, Loss of Sleep, Neuralgia, Headache, Diseases of the Eye, and Lung Complaints, by the use of Oxyhydrogenated Air or Medicated Vapor, which, going directly to the seat of the disease, results in a speedy cure in the most obstinate cases. Send for pamphlet, or call and see letters from all parts of the country. Trial free. No charge for consultation by mail or in person. Patients treated equally well at a distance. Our parlors are open to the public daily from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Callers will have the privilege of consulting with any of the physicians in attendance FREE OF CHARGE. All diseases treated. Dr. J. D. JUDGE & CO., No. 79 Beach-st., Boston, Mass. Ladies' entrance to parlors, No. 79½, opposite United States Hotel.

ESTABLISHED 16 YEARS.
Alapaha Steam Saw Mills.
SLOAT, BUSSELL & CO.
Are prepared to furnish, on short notice, a Superior Article of Long-leaf, Close-grained, Untapped
GEORGIA PITCH PINE.
76 BAY-STREET, SAVANNAH, GA.
116 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK.
Export or Domestic Cargoes SAWN TO ORDER and shipped from Savannah or Brunswick, Georgia. We guarantee our lumber to be manufactured from trees which have never been injured by tapping or bleeding for turpentine.

RECKITT'S BLUE.
Factory, Hull, England.
Ladies will find this to be what they have long looked for, A GENUINE WASHING BLUE. It has no greenish tinge, no sediment, is free of chemicals and acids, and is unequaled for fine laundry work. Used in the royal laundries of Great Britain. It never fails to give satisfaction. Samples free on application.
THOMAS LEEMING & CO., 18 College-place, New-York, Sole Agents for the United States and Canada.

TELEGRAPH ENGINEERING—BEST PROFESSION; only one not overcrowded. Agt. College Electricity, No. 190 East 28th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A COOK, WHO WILL ASSIST WITH washing and ironing; must be thoroughly competent both as cook and laundress, and bring City recommendations. Apply, before 12 o'clock, at No. 15 West 48th-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK; PRIVATE family; City reference required. Call at No. 77 Clinton-place from 10 to 2 o'clock.

WANTED—SALESMAN FOR EACH STATE; SALARY $75 to $100 and expenses; goods sold by sample. LA BELLE MANUFACTURING CO., Chicago, Ill.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

WANTED—TO RENT AT A MODERATE RENTAL, a stable situated between 14th and 30th sts. and 2d and 5th avs. Address, in writing, stating terms, EDWARD HOOPER, Room No. 70, sixth floor, No. 120 Broadway.

FURNITURE.

A FAMILY GOING SOUTH WOULD LIKE to dispose of an elegant cabinet, a book-case, an easy chair, a leather lounge, and an easel; no second-hand dealer or broker need apply. Call at No. 138 West 47th-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE MARINE COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—WATSON E. DICKERMAN, plaintiff, against H. C. WOODNUTT, whose first name is unknown to plaintiff, defendant.—Amended summons.—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within ten days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, September 25, 1880.
BENJAMIN F. DOS PASSOS,
Plaintiff's Attorney, Office No. 29 Wall-st., New-York City. P. O. address, 29 Wall-st., N. Y.
To H. C. Woodnutt, defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Mayer S. Isaacs, a Justice of the Marine Court of the City of New-York, dated the 18th day of October, 1880, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the Marine Court of the City of New-York, at said City.
BENJAMIN F. DOS PASSOS,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PARTITION SALE.

SUPREME COURT.—JAMES W. SMITH, as sole acting Executor, &c., of WILLIAM C. HAGGERTY, deceased, &c., plaintiff, against MARIA LOUISA DEHON, FRANCES E. DRAPER, and others, defendants.

In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment and decree of partition and sale, bearing date the thirteenth day of May, 1879, made and entered in the above entitled action, and duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 15th day of May, 1879, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named for that purpose, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by John H. Draper, auctioneer, on Wednesday, the 17th day of November, 1880, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, the following described premises and leases, with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining, to wit:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, on the south-*westerly corner of Pine-street and Pearl-street, and* bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly line *of Pearl-street with the southerly line of Pine-street;* and running thence north-westerly, along the said southerly line of Pine-street, one hundred and thirty-nine feet seven inches to the north-westerly line of the *hereby described premises;* thence south-westerly, along the said north-westerly line of the hereby described premises, sixty-eight feet ten and three-quarter *inches to the south-westerly line of the hereby* described premises; thence south-easterly, along said south-westerly line of the hereby described premises, forty-seven feet one and three-quarter inches to a corner; thence north-easterly seven feet eight inches; thence south-easterly, at right angles to said last mentioned line, five feet eight and one-half inches; thence north-easterly, fourteen feet, more or less, to the south-westerly line of the hereby described premises; thence south-easterly, along the said south-westerly line of the hereby described premises, eighty-six feet two inches to Pearl-street; and thence north-easterly, along Pearl-street, forty-four feet to the point or place of beginning; said premises being known as Nos. 157 and 159 Pearl-street, and Nos. 73, 75 and 77 Pine-street.

And, also, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly line of Houston-street with the westerly line of Greenwich-street; and running thence southerly along Greenwich-street fifty feet to land formerly of Astor; thence westerly, and parallel with Houston-street, one hundred and forty-two feet to the easterly line of Washington-street; thence northerly along Washington-street, fifty feet to the southerly line of Houston-street; and thence easterly, along Houston-street, one hundred and forty-two feet to the point or place of beginning.

And, also, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly line of Washington-street with the southerly line of Houston-street; and running thence southerly, along said Washington-street, fifty feet to land formerly of Astor; thence westerly, and parallel with Houston-street, three hundred and twenty-six feet six inches to the permanent line of West-street; thence northerly, along said permanent line of West-street, fifty feet to the southerly line of Houston-street, if extended across West-street; and thence easterly, along Houston-street, three hundred and thirty feet to the point or place of beginning; together with all and all manner of wharfage, benefits and advantages growing, accruing, or arising by or from the wharf or wharves erected, or to be erected, at the westerly end of the premises, of the breadth of fifty feet.

And, also, all that certain piece or parcel of ground, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York: Beginning at the north-easterly corner of Stanton and Columbia streets; thence running north, along the east side of Columbia-street, two hundred feet; thence east, on a line parallel with Stanton-street, two hundred feet to Cannon-street; thence south, along the west side of Cannon-street, two hundred feet to Stanton-street; thence along the north side of Stanton-street, two hundred feet to the place of beginning.

And, also, all those three lots of ground, situate in the City of New-York, on the west side of Goerck-street, described as follows: That certain dwelling-house and lot of ground, situate at the south-west corner of Goerck and Stanton streets; bounded easterly, in front, by Goerck-street; northerly by Stanton-street; westerly by a lot of ground fronting on Stanton-street, which formerly belonged to Thomas P. Walworth; and southerly by a house and lot of ground formerly the property of Noah Brown and afterwards of Henry B. Boister. Also, two other dwelling-houses and lots of ground on the same block, and adjoining each other; bounded easterly, in front, by Goerck-street; southerly by a house and lot of ground which formerly belonged to Thomas P. Walworth; westerly by ground fronting on Stanton-street, formerly owned by the said Thomas P. Walworth; and northerly by a house and lot of ground heretofore the property of Noah Brown and afterwards of Christian Carper; the northerly boundary line of the last-mentioned lots being seventy-one feet four inches and one-seventh of an inch distant from the south-west corner of Stanton and Goerck streets, and each of the said three lots of ground containing, in front and rear, in breadth, seventeen feet ten inches and two-sevenths of an inch, and in length, fifty feet.

And, also, all that certain lot of ground, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, on the west side of Goerck-street, commencing at a point on the west side of Goerck-street, one hundred and twenty-five feet southerly from Stanton-street; thence westerly, and at right angles to Goerck-street, fifty feet; thence northerly, and parallel with Goerck-street, seventeen feet ten inches and two-sevenths of an inch; thence easterly, to Goerck-street, fifty feet; thence southerly, along Goerck-street, seventeen feet ten inches and two-sevenths of an inch to the place of beginning; containing in front and rear seventeen feet ten inches and two-sevenths of an inch in breadth, and fifty feet in length. Bounded easterly, in front, by Goerck-street, and northerly by a house and lot of John Haggerty, westerly by a lot which formerly belonged to Thomas P. Walworth; and southerly by a lot which formerly belonged to John McVickar.

And, also, all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, on the southerly side of Stanton-street, between Goerck and Lewis streets, bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point distant fifty feet west from the corner of Stanton and Goerck streets; thence running south, one hundred and twenty-five feet, parallel to Goerck street; thence fifty feet west, along the side of property now or late of John R. Livingston; thence northerly, one hundred and twenty-five feet, by property now or late of said John R. Livingston and Richard Trussel; thence eastwardly, fifty feet along Stanton-street, to the place of beginning.

And, also, all that certain lot of land, situated in the City of New-York, on the northerly side of Morton-street, and known and distinguished by the number 10 (ten) on a map of part of the estate of Nathan Sanford, deceased, made by George B. Smith, City Surveyor, dated New-York, December, 1827, mentioned and referred to in the decree for the partition of said estate, the said lot beginning at a point on the northerly line of Morton-street, distant one hundred feet easterly from the easterly line of West-street; and running thence northerly, along the rears of lots numbers 11 (eleven) and 12 (twelve,) 13 (thirteen,) 14 (fourteen,) and 15 (fifteen,) on said map, one hundred and twenty-five feet, to the line of land formerly belonging to James Patten, at a point in said line distant one hundred and nine feet and two inches easterly from the said easterly line of West-street; thence easterly, along said Patten's land, twenty-five feet to the lot number 9 (nine) on said map; thence southerly, along the westerly line of said lot number 9 (nine,) one hundred and twenty-five feet to the northerly line of Morton-street; and thence westerly, along the said northerly line of said Morton-street, twenty-five feet to the place of beginning.

And, also, all those two certain lots of land, situated in the City of New-York, on the easterly side of West-street, and known and designated by the numbers 14 (fourteen) and 15 (fifteen) on a map of part of the estate of Nathan Sanford, deceased, made by George B. Smith, City Surveyor, dated New-York, December, 1827, the said two lots, taken together, being bounded and containing as follows: Beginning at a point in the said easterly line of West-street, distant seventy-five feet and three-fourths of an inch northerly from the northerly line of Morton-street; and running thence northerly, along the said easterly line of West-street, fifty feet and one-half of an inch to line of land formerly belonging to James Patten; thence easterly, along the said Patten's line, one hundred and nine feet and two inches to the lot number 10 (ten) on said map last above mentioned; thence southerly, along the easterly line of the said lot number 10 (ten,) fifty feet to the lot number 13 (thirteen) on said map; and thence westerly, along the northerly line of said lot number 13 (thirteen,) one hundred and five feet and six inches to the place of beginning; and also, the right to enjoy, take, and hold all manner of wharfage, cranage, advantages, and emoluments arising or accruing from the wharf or bulkhead, called West-street, along the North or Hudson River, in front of said two lots last above described; and also, all right, title, and interest whatsoever, both in law and equity, which Nathan Sanford ever had or could claim in his life-time and at the time of his death, or which the said John Haggerty ever had, or which the parties to this action have or can claim since his death, in or to the said wharf or bulkhead, or in or to the water lot, soil under water, and vacant ground made or to be made and gained out of the North or Hudson River, in front of and adjoining the westerly side of West-street, opposite the said two lots hereinabove mentioned, with all manner of wharfage, benefits, and advantages growing, accruing, or arising therefrom.

And, also, all those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, with the brick dwelling house and brick stable thereon, known and distinguished on a certain map or chart of the lands of the late Samuel Jones, deceased, made by Stephen Ludlum and B. W. Bridges, Surveyors, and recorded in the Register's office in the City of New-York, in Liber No. 185 of Conveyances, page 387, as lots numbers 62 (sixty-two) and 64 (sixty-four,) the said two lots lying together, the one fronting on Great Jones-street and the other on Bond-street, and bounded northerly on Great Jones-street aforesaid; easterly by the lots distin-*guished on said map by the numbers 63 (sixty-three)* and 65 (sixty-five;) southerly, on Bond-street aforesaid; and westerly by the lots distinguished on the said map by numbers 61 (sixty-one) and 63 (sixty-three;) each of the said two lots containing in breadth, in front and rear, twenty-six feet and nine inches, and in length, on each side, one hundred feet. Being the same premises conveyed by James Roosevelt and Harriet, his wife, to Alfred de Forest, by indenture of conveyance bearing date the twelfth day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, in Liber 270 of Conveyances, page 15, on the twenty-eighth day of July, A. D. 1831.

Also a certain lease made by the Rector, Churchwardens, and Vestrymen of Trinity Church, in the City of New-York, to Ogden Haggerty, Executor, &c., bearing date the eighteenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, which grants and demises for the term of twenty-one years the following described premises:

All that certain lot of land, situate, lying, and being in the Third Ward of the City of New-York, being part of the lands of the Rector, Churchwardens and Vestrymen of Trinity Church, in the City of New-York, and distinguished in the map of such part thereof as is called the Church Farm by the number 447, (four hundred and forty-seven.) Bounded southerly, in front, by Warren-street; northerly, in the rear, by lot number four hundred and twenty-six; westerly by lot number four hundred and forty-six, and easterly by lot number four hundred and forty-eight; containing, in breadth, in front and rear, twenty-five feet, and in length, on each side, one hundred feet, be the same more or less; said premises being now known as No. 10 Warren-street.

Also a certain other lease also bearing date the eighteenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, made by said Trinity Church, which grants and demises for the term of twenty-one years the following described premises:

All that certain lot of land, situate, lying and being in the Third Ward of the City of New-York, being part of the lands of the Rector, Churchwardens and Vestrymen of Trinity Church, in the City of New-York, and distinguished in the map of such part thereof as is called the Church Farm by the number 448 (four hundred and forty-eight.) Bounded southerly, in front, by Warren-street; northerly, in the rear, by lot number four hundred and thirty-one; westerly by lot number four hundred and forty-seven; and easterly by lot number four hundred and forty-nine; containing in breadth, in front and rear, twenty-five feet; and in length, on each side, one hundred feet; said premises being now known as No. 36 Warren-street.—Dated New-York, October 23d, 1880.
WILLIAM P. DIXON, Referee.
MARTIN & SMITH, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 50 Wall-street, New-York.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—FOR THE Winter and Spring from about 15th November; situation near 5th or Madison avs., between 34th and 45th sts.; family consists only of adults; real estate agents need not apply. Address "A. E. A.," Union Club, 5th-av. and 21st-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, with first-class City references, and assist in care of children; or as nurse to invalid lady; no objection to country. Call or address, for two days, No. 235 East 33d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND PLAIN SEWING.—A lady wishes a situation for a young girl; or as chamber-maid and take care of children. Apply, to-day, at No. 16 West 30th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; first-class operator; best City reference. Call at No. 434 West 33d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—A lady wishes to find a place for her girl as first-class chamber-maid or waitress. Call at No. 16 West 33d-st.; no cards.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl in a private family; good reference from last place for eight and one-half years. Call or address No. 217 East 29th-st., Room No. 11.

CHAMBER-MAID, AND TAKE CARE OF Children, or assist with Waiting.—By a young woman in private family; first-class City reference. Call at No. 333 East 34th-st., three flights.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN IN private family; thoroughly competent; best City reference. Call or address No. 244 East 30th-st., two flights up.

CHAMBER-MAID—NURSE.—BY TWO GIRLS, one as chamber-maid and seamstress, the other as nurse and seamstress; six years' reference. Call at No. 536 5th-av., present employer's.

CHAMBER-MAID.—WOULD TAKE CHARGE of children or do waiting; is experienced, neat, and active; first-class City reference. Address E. H., Box No. 270 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS OR Waitress.—By a respectable American Protestant girl; willing and obliging. Call at No. 602 6th-av.; ring three times.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a girl in a private family; understands sewing on a machine; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 315 West 30th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable young woman; willing to take charge of grown children in private family; best City reference. Call at No. 65 Madison-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY a respectable young girl to assist with washing; will be found willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 168 West 48th-st., top flat.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl in a private family; is willing to assist with the washing; good City references. Call at No. 146 East 45d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-class chamber-maid; best City reference; would assist with waiting or washing. Call at No. 237 West 27th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG American country girl to do chamber-work or take care of children; or would do house-work in a small family. Call at No. 236 West 54th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl as chamber-maid and plain sewing or as nurse. Seen, for two days, at No. 521 Madison-av., present employer's.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a young woman; or as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference. Call at 115 West 41st-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—First class; best City references. Call at No. 251 West 23d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, WAITRESS, AND NURSE.—By a Protestant girl; willing to work; City reference. Apply at No. 317 East 25th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and sewing; best references from present employer. Call at No. 46 West 39th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; trustworthy and obliging. Call at No. 44 Irving-place.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—Reference. Call at No. 127 West 19th-st.

CHARWOMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman to go out by the day; can furnish reference. Call or address Mrs. Havens, No. 141 West 26th-st., one flight up, front.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—WAITRESS and Chamber-maid.—By two women; together or seperate; one as cook, washer, and ironer, other waitress and chamber-maid; small private family; two years' City reference. Address M. B., Box No. 215 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COOK.—BY RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS an experienced cook; understands good bread and biscuits; willing to assist with washing; City reference. Call at No. 150 West 28th-st., second floor.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL IN A SMALL private family as a good plain cook; City or country; no cards; good City reference. Call at No. 583 1st-av., near 34th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN IN A PRIVATE family; willing to do a little coarse washing; best City reference. Call at No. 100 West 30th-st., ring three times.

COOK.—FIRST CLASS; BY A COMPETENT WOMAN; understands all kinds of soups and games; best City reference from last employers. Call at No. 212 East 28th-st., ring upper bell.

COOK.—BY AN EXCELLENT COOK IN A PRIVATE family; two years' City reference from last employer; is active and well experienced. Call at No. 116 West 20th-st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT woman as excellent cook and laundress in small private family; best City reference. Call at No. 140 West 26th-st., top bell.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY TWO respectable colored girls; one as cook, other chamber-maid and waitress; excellent reference. Address E., No. 128 West 33d-st.

COOK.—BY RESPECTABLE GIRL AS FIRST-CLASS cook; good bread and pastry cook; will assist in the washing if required; best City reference. Call at No. 50 East 41st-st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN IN A PRIVATE family, and will assist with washing if required; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 241 East 29th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook; can take entire charge of a kitchen; best of reference. Call, for two days, at No. 150 East 53d-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD PLAIN cook; good reference from last place; no objection to the country. Call at No. 248 West 30th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD plain cook; no objection to assist with coarse washing; best City reference. Call at 438 6th-av., Room 16.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; WILL ASSIST with washing and ironing; good baker; City reference. Call at No. 215 East 29th-st., in store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as good cook in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 2¼ West 31st-st.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT COOK; understands her business; good City reference. Call at No. 143 West 29th-st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG woman; is first class; last employer can be seen; no cards. Call at No. 230 West 41st-st.; ring third bell.

COOK AND ASSIST WITH WASHING AND Ironing in private family; four years' City reference. Call at No. 165 East 28th-st., one flight, front.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS GOOD COOK; IS willing to assist in washing; good baker; best City references. Call at No. 112 West 46th-st., second floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as cook; City reference. Call at No. 159 West 33d-st., one flight of stairs up.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—FOR THE country; is a good cook and baker; references. Call at No. 242 West 47th-st., Room No. 3.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL IN A PRIVATE family; best City reference. Call at No. 234 West 32d-st.

COOK.—BY A NEAT GERMAN GIRL; ASSIST IN washing and ironing; in American family; excellent reference. Call at No. 866 2d-av., second floor.

COOK, &c.—BY RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK, washing and ironing; good City references from last place. Call at No. 227 West 40th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; WILL ASSIST with washing house linen. Lady can be seen at Room No. 10, St. James Hotel, between 2 and 3.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WITH BEST City reference. Address R., No. 129 West 33d-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED person a few more engagements by day or week; goes by Taylor's system; stylish trimmer; City reference. *Call at No. 455 4th-av., no cards.*

DRESS-MAKER.—FRENCH, PERFECT CUTTER and fitter, wishes a few more engagements by the day, or takes work at home. Call at No. 122 West 40th-st., second floor.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT DRESS-maker, late with Mrs. Donavan; work by the day; first-class fitter and trimmer. Address Cutter, Box No. 297 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

DRESS-MAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A competent person to go out by day, week, or month; expert fitter and operator; first-class reference. Address Dress-maker, No. 588 3d-av., store.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker, with best of reference; old ones made new; terms very low. Call at No. 455 West 38th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL FROM the country who never lived out before to do house-work in a small family. Call at No. 600 3d-av., ring second bell.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL (Protestant) to do house-work for adults where washing is not heavy; best City reference. Call at No. 337 East 33d-st., grocery.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN TO do house-work in small family; will go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 205 East 26th-st.; no cards.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do general house-work and washing; five years' reference from last place. Call at No. 498 2d-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL TO DO general house-work in a small family. Call at No. 405 West 33d-st., rear.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL (LATELY landed) in a small private family. Call at No. 212 East 37th-st.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A German girl; can cut and fit; excellent hair-dresser; American family preferred. Call on present employer, Grand Hotel, 31st-st. and Broadway, Room 109.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a Scotch girl; do all kinds of family sewing; best of City reference given. Address M. L., Box No. 261 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY English Protestant seamstress and maid, or grown children's nurse; three years' late City reference. Call at No. 446 5th-av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL as lady's maid and seamstress; three years first-class City reference. Call or address Maid, 219 West 26th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH PERSON; BEST City reference; first-class family only. Call or address Advertiser, No. 213 West 26th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, OR TO take charge of grown children and sew. Call at No. 222 West 16th-st., ring third bell.

LADY'S MAID.—COMPETENT; PROTESTANT; understands dress-making and machine; wait on lady; good packer; assist with light duties; City or country; good references. Address Competent, No. 205 West 38th-st.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A Protestant woman, or would wait on elderly lady; best of City reference. Can be seen at 35 East 20th-st.

LADY'S MAID OR NURSE TO GROWING Children and Seamstress.—By a highly respectable young Protestant person. Call at No. 120 West 44th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—FIRST CLASS; BY A COMPETENT young woman; no objection to City or country; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 30 West 43d-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman as laundress; no objection to chamber-*work; can furnish eight years' reference. Call at No.* 155 East 26th-st., top floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as laundress; would assist with chamber-work; best City references. Address No. 112 West 33d-st., rear.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class laundress, with several years' best City reference. Call at No. 443 West 40th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS A first-class laundress in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 765 7th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress; best City reference. Call, two days, at No. 319 East 23d-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 254 6th-av., ring twice.

NURSE—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY TWO very respectable Protestant women; one as nurse, other as chamber-maid and do plain sewing; best reference given. Call, for two days, before 12 o'clock, at No. 41 West 21st-st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT, ACTIVE, MIDDLE-aged woman as nurse; fully experienced in care of infants; perfectly understands raising by hand; three years' reference from last place. Address C. B., Box No. 228 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN PROTESTANT as infants' nurse; experienced with bottle feeding, and capable of taking entire charge from birth; City or country. Call at present employer's, No. 10 West 36th-st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A TRUSTWORTHY Protestant girl to growing children or assist with chamber-work; has six years' reference from last employer. Address, stating wages given, M. P., Box No. 324 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY YOUNG AMERICAN WOMAN TO mind growing children, do plain sewing, or up-stairs work and sewing; good City reference. Call, two days, at No. 123 West 33th-st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS INFANT'S nurse or grown children; can bring up baby on bottle from birth; City references. Call at No. 113 West 33d-st., from 9 to 3.

NURSE.—ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN; TAKE entire charge; bring infant up on bottle; good City reference; willing to go in country. Call at No. 150 East 23d-st., near college.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN AS nurse, or take care of a child from birth; best City reference; City or country; Protestant. Call at No. 115 West 33d-st., one flight, back.

NURSE.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT woman, competent to take charge of a baby from its birth; City reference. Call at No. 209 West 36th-st., one flight, front.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS nurse and to assist with chamber-work; best City reference. Call at No. 253 East 46th-st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT young woman; good City reference. Call at No. 206 West 19th-st.

NURSE.—BY A CAPABLE YOUNG WOMAN; will take entire charge of an infant; best City reference from present employer. Call at 79 Madison-av.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT woman as child's or invalid's nurse; best City reference. Call at No. 905 3d-av., top flat; no cards.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN AS NURSE; NO OBJECTION to assist with light chamber-work; best City reference. Call at No. 26 East 38th-st.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—BY AN ENGLISH girl, lately landed, speaks French and German, understands music; or as lady's companion. Address E. L. D., Box 275 *Times Up-town Office*, 1,258 Broadway.

PARLOR-MAID.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH girl either as parlor-maid or assistant chamber-maid; can be well recommended. Call or address H. B., No. 19 West 31st-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESS wishes a few more engagements by day or week; thoroughly understands trousseaus. Call at No. 244 East 31st-st.

SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—BY A YOUNG girl, not long in the country. Call at No. 353 East 50th-st.

SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—First-class; City references; no cards. Call at No. 234 East 58th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, willing to assist with chamber-work; in a small family. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 9 East 30th-st., between 11 and 3 o'clock.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a girl to do waiting and chamber-work in a private family; City reference from last place. Call at No. 318 West 36th-st.

WAITRESS.—FIRST CLASS; BY A YOUNG American woman in private family; willing to assist with chamber-work; willing and obliging; best reference from last place. Call at 145 West 30th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS OR chamber-maid; understands sewing. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 526 5th-av., present employer's.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS waitress in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 424 West 33d-st.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS to do family and gentlemen's washing by the month or dozen; terms reasonable; good reference. Address No. 488 East 18th-st., second floor.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO go out by the day, week, or month, washing, ironing, or house-cleaning; best references. Call at No. 227 West 30th-st. Mrs. Fleming.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS first-class family washing to take home; good references. Call or address, No. 145 West 30th-st.

WET-NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS WET-nurse; baby two months old; reference. Call at No. 46 Perry-st., rear.

MALES.

BUTLER OR WAITER.—IN PRIVATE FAMILY by steady, respectable man; satisfactory references for sobriety and capability from most respectable families in City; highly recommended by family just left. Address O. R., Box No. 305 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

BUTLER OR WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; best reference. Address L. H., Box No. 325 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

BUTLER—COOK.—BY FRENCH PROTESTANT couple in private family; first-class servants; City reference. Address O. R., No. 311 3d-av.

BUTLER.—BY A FRENCHMAN; SPEAKS ENGLISH; age 30; first-class reference. Address G. E., Box No. 300 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

BUTLER.—FRENCH; IN PRIVATE FAMILY; best references. Inquire No. 19 South 5th-av., in shoe store.

COACHMAN.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY young Swede; single; Protestant; willing and obliging; good driver in City or country; four years in present situation; understands his business in all branches; best reference. Address J. S., Box No. 254 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS STEADY young man; thoroughly understands his business; good gardener; can milk, mow, &c.; generally useful; not afraid of work; permanent situation preferred; best City and country references for honesty, sobriety, faithfulness, &c. Address Edward, No. 315 East 37th-st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A young man; thoroughly understands his business; is a good steady driver; can make himself generally useful round a gentleman's place; can milk; wages, $16 per month; good City or country reference. Address M. A., Box No. 298 *Times Office*.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT; has long experience in the care of horses and carriages; is a careful driver and a thorough groom, as reference will certify. Address M., No. 104 West 56th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY FIRST-CLASS man; thoroughly experienced in all branches; 10 years' best reference from late employer, who can be seen at any time; City or country. Address H. C., Box No. 275 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN, &c.—COOK, &c.—FOR MAN and wife; coachman and gardener, cook and general house-work; Protestants. Address E. K., No. 7 East 1st-st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN; single; thoroughly understands his business; can milk; good reference. Address G., Box No. 216 *Times Office*.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT coachman, with a small family; best City reference. Call at No. 13 East 30th-st.

GARDENER.—PLAIN GARDENER AND GENERAL useful man; is willing and obliging and able to be generally useful about a gentleman's place; understands care of horses and is a good milker; moderate wages; good reference. Address J. O., Box No. 292 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

GARDENER.—GERMAN, MARRIED, NO FAMILY; a very good gardener; can take charge of horses and drive if required; best of references. Call or address A. M., care of B. K. Bliss & Sons, No. 34 Barclay-st.

GARDENER—DAIRY-MAID.—BY A MARRIED man with no incumbrance; can take care of greenhouse and graperies and all stock; wife, if required, to take care dairy and poultry. Address J. B., care Alfred Bridgman, No. 876 Broadway.

LIGHT PORTER.—BY A YOUNG MAN; NOT afraid of hard work; has good references. Apply at No. 317 East 25th-st.

MUST HAVE IT!—A SITUATION AS NIGHT watchman; A1 references. Address
Fidelity, Box No. 287 *Times Office*.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man lately landed, as general house-worker; I know my business, and will be attentive, willing, and agreeable; private family, boarding-house, or hotel. Address D. T. Loftus, Box No. 384 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN; brought up in the country. Address O., Box No. 287 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant man; is a thoroughly competent waiter; has excellent City references for several years. Address James, Box No. 289 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A COMPETENT WAITER; SWEDE; single; City or country; good references. Address Waiter, No. 159 East 45th-st.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.

GERMANIC, Capt. KENNEDY...Saturday, Nov. 6, 8 A. M.
REPUBLIC, Capt. IRVING....Thursday, Nov. 11, 1 P. M.
CELTIC, Capt. GLEADELL.....Saturday, Nov. 20, 7 A. M.
BRITANNIC, Capt. PERRY......Saturday, Nov. 27, 1 P. M.
ADRIATIC, Capt. JENNINGS........Thurs. Dec. 2, 3 P. M.
BALTIC, Capt. PARSELL........Tuesday, Dec. 7, 9:30 A. M.

From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th-st.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100; secure tickets on favorable terms; steerage, from the old country, $30; from New-York, $28.

The steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or No. 140 Walnut-st., Phila. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. Leaving Pier No. 38 N. R., foot of King-st.

WISCONSIN........TUESDAY, Nov. 9, 11 A. M.
ARIZONA..........TUESDAY, Nov. 16, 4:30 A. M.
WYOMING..........TUESDAY, Nov. 23, 10 A. M.
NEVADA...........TUESDAY, Nov. 30, 3:30 P. M.
WISCONSIN........TUESDAY, Dec. 14, 2:30 P. M.

These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeons, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all upper deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea—perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE (according to state-room,) $60, $80, and $100; INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE AT LOW RATES. OFFICES, No. 29 BROADWAY.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take Lieut. Maury's Lane Route at all seasons of the year.

CITY OF MONTREAL........Thursday, Nov. 4, 6 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND..........Saturday, Nov. 13, 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER........Thursday, Nov. 18, 6:30 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS..........Thursday, Nov. 25, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.............Saturday, Dec. 4, 7:30 A. M.

From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.

Cabin, $80 and $100. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28. Prepaid, $30. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

RED STAR LINE.

BELGIAN ROYAL AND UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.

The splendid first-class full-powered Steamers
Nederland..................Saturday, Nov. 6, 8 A. M.
Vaderland..................Saturday, Nov. 13, 3 P. M.

Saloons, State-rooms, Smoking and Bath rooms amidships. Second Cabin accommodations unequaled. State-rooms all on Main Deck. No horses, cattle, sheep, or pigs carried.

First Cabin, $60 and $75. Second Cabin, $45. Steerage to Antwerp, $26. Return, $17 50.

PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 19 Broadway, N. Y.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

Between New-York and Havre. Company's Pier, (new,) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in a small boat.

AMERIQUE, JOUCLA..........Wednesday, Nov. 3, 8 P. M.
FRANCE, TRUDELLE..........Wednesday, Nov. 10, noon.
FERDINAND DE LESSEPS, Poirier, Wed. Nov. 17, 6 P. M.

Checks drawn on Credit Lyonnais, of Paris, in amounts to suit.

For freight and passage apply to LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 6 Bowling Green.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

From pier foot of Canal-st., N. R.

STATE OF GEORGIA..........Thursday, Nov. 4, 7 A. M.
STATE OF NEVADA..........Thursday, Nov. 11, noon.

FOR IRELAND DIRECT: Steamer STATE OF ALABAMA. For BELFAST Nov. —

First Cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodations; excursion tickets, $110 to $130; Second Cabin, $40; excursion tickets, $75. Steerage, $28.

For freight and passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., General Agents, No. 53 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE—"LANE ROUTE."

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN. FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.

SCYTHIA.............Wednesday, Nov. 3, 8 A. M.
BATAVIA.............Wednesday, Nov. 10, 11:30 A. M.
GALLIA..............Wednesday, Nov. 17, 4 A. M.
BOTHNIA.............Wednesday, Nov. 24, 10 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80 and $100; return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Agents.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

Hamburg-American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

[illegible]........Nov. 11
[illegible]........CANDALIA........Nov. 18

Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in the south of England: First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30. Round trip at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Hamburg or Havre, $28.

KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. — C. B. RICHARD & CO., General Passenger Agents, No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL. NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

[illegible]........Sat. Nov. 20
[illegible]........NECKAR........Sat. Nov. 27

First Cabin............$100
Second Cabin...........60
Steerage...............30

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $28. Steamers sail from pier between 2d and 3d sts., Hoboken, N. J.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW. From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.

Circassia...Nov. 6, 8 A. M. | Anchoria...Nov. 20, 7 A. M.
Devonia......Nov. 13, 2 P. M. | Ethiopia......Nov. 27, noon

These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs. Cabins, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.

From Pier No. 46 North River, foot of Charles-st. California...Nov. 11, 1 P. M. | Alsatia...Nov. 25, 1 P. M. Cabins and excursion tickets at reduced rates.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

ROTTERDAM LINE.

Steamers leave Watson's Stores, Brooklyn.

W. A. SCHOLTEN........Wednesday, Nov. 10
SCHIEDAM..............Wednesday, Nov. 17
AMSTERDAM.............Wednesday, Dec. 1

1st Cabin, $60-$70; 2d Cabin, $45; Steerage, $26.

H. CAZAUX, General Agent, No. 27 South William-st. FUNCH, EDYE & CO., 27 S. Wm.-st., Freight Agts. | L. W. MORRIS, 50 B'way, Gen. Passage Agt.

NATIONAL LINE.—PIER 39 NORTH RIVER. FOR LONDON (Victoria Docks:) Greece, Sat. Nov. 13, 2 P. M. | Canada, Sat., Nov. 20, 7 A. M. FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. Helvetia, Sat., N. 6, 8 A. M. | England, Wed. Nov. 17, 3 P. M. Cabin, $50 to $70, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets, $28, being $2 lower than most lines. F. W. J. HURST, Manager, 69 and 73 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Pier foot of Canal-st., North River.

For the Isthmus of Panama. Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY, Wednesday, Nov. 10, noon. Connecting for Central and South America.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA: Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO........Wed., Dec. 1, 2 P. M.

From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND, AND AUSTRALIA: Steam-ship AUSTRALIA........Saturday, Nov. 20, 2 P. M. or on arrival of London mails at San Francisco.

Passengers forwarded to SAN FRANCISCO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, JAPAN, CHINA, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AMERICA, AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

For freight, passage, and general information, apply at the Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

N. Y., HAVANA, and MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. Steamers leave Weekly from Pier 3 N. R., at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT. AND FOR VERA CRUZ VIA HAVANA, Calling at PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, and FRONTERA.

RANKIN................Thursday, Nov. 4
CITY OF WASHINGTON....Thursday, Nov. 11
CITY OF ALEXANDRIA....Thursday, Nov. 18

These steamers are furnished with Huston swinging berths in state-rooms, small table in dining-room, and meals are served à la carte without extra charge.

S. S. City of Mexico will leave N. Orleans Nov. 4 and 25 for Vera Cruz via Bagdad, Tampico, and Tuxpan, connecting with steamers for Havana and New-York.

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 31 and 33 Broadway.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.

From Pier No. 43 North River, (new No. 35,) foot of Spring-st. At 3 P. M. Wednesday and Saturday.

CITY OF COLUMBUS, Capt. FISHER.......Wed., Nov. 3
CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. NICKERSON....Sat., Nov. 6

Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia and the Savannah, Florida and Western Railroad.

R. L. WALKER, Jr., Agent. | GEO. YONGE, Agent, Union Office. | Ocean S. S. Co., Pier 35 N. R. W. H. RHETT, Gen'l Agt. C. R. R., 317 Broadway. C. D. OWENS, Gen'l Agt. S., F. & W. R. R., 315 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

FROM PIER NO. 16 EAST RIVER, AT 3 P. M. Magnificent accommodations for passengers.

NEWPORT (new)............Thursday, Nov. 4
SARATOGA.................Thursday, Nov. 11
NIAGARA..................Thursday, Nov. 18

JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

CHARLESTON LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, at 3 P. M.

CHARLESTON..............TUESDAY, Nov. 2
GEORGE W. CLYDE.........THURSDAY, Nov. 4

FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, & SOUTH-WEST.

For freight and passage apply to JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, office on the pier, or H. YONGE, Jr., Gen'l Agent, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 3 North River, as follows: SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. FOOTE, Wednesday, Oct. 20. (Accommodations unsurpassed.) For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 35 Broadway. LAWTON BROS., Agents in Havana.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—OFFICES of the INTERNATIONAL AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY. The New-York and Texas Land Company (limited) are removed from 33 Pine-st. to 49 Cedar-st., New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

HALF INTEREST IN OLD ESTABLISHED [illegible] for sale, $4,000 to $5,000 cash; no capital [illegible] business run young or middle-aged, so as [illegible] reference and [illegible] F. BROOKS, Glass Bold Manufacturer, No. [illegible]

DRY GOODS.

INDIA CARPETS.

AGRA,
AHLOOWALIA,
PERSIAN,
LAHORE,
CASHMERE,
MERZAPORE.

Designs Furnished for Axminster

WHOLE CARPETS

To Suit Decorations.

Axminsters, Wilton, Brussels, Tapestries, and Ingrains, designs and colorings suitable to the present style of decorations, in both English and American Manufacture. Rugs, Mats, Oil Cloths, and Linoleums in great variety.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

Broadway, corner 19th-street.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Will Offer on Wednesday, Nov. 3, TO CLOSE THE SEASON'S IMPORTATIONS.

Black and Colored Satin de Lyon

AT $1, $1 50, $2 UP, PER YARD,

Black Satin Brocades

AT $1 50, $2, $2 50 PER YARD,

ALL NEW AND FRESH GOODS.

The Greatest Bargains Yet Offered,

BEING FULLY 50 PER CENT. LESS THAN SIMILAR GOODS COULD HAVE BEEN PURCHASED IN THE EARLIER PART OF THE SEASON.

Broadway, 4th-av., 9th & 10th sts.

BEST & CO. LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR BEST & CO.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CLOTHING

AND GOODS FOR INFANTS' WEAR A SPECIALTY, Including everything required to make up complete outfits for all ages up to 16 years, of the highest standard for quality, style, fit, &c., and at low prices.

BEST & CO., { 3 5 6th-av. Between 19th and 20th sts.

MILLINERY.

A. MME. JENNI, NO. 63 WEST 23D-ST., CORNER 6TH-AV., TRIMS HATS TO ORDER IN THE LATEST FALL STYLES AT ONE DOLLAR, ($1.) LADIES CAN SUPPLY THEIR OWN MATERIALS. MOURNING ORDERS A SPECIALTY. PERFECT SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

STEAM-BOATS.

REDUCTION OF FARE. FALL RIVER LINE. $3.00 TO BOSTON FOR FIRST-CLASS LIMITED TICKETS.

Corresponding reduction to all Eastern points. Mammoth steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE. Daily, Sundays included, from Pier 28 N. R. foot of Murray-st. at 5 P. M. Leave Brooklyn, 4:30 P. M.; Jersey City, 4:45 P. M., via Annex boats.

Tickets, state-rooms, &c., can be obtained at all principal hotels and ticket offices, at the office on the Pier and on board steamers. BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents. GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

REDUCTION OF FARE

TO ALBANY, $1.00

until the close of navigation, via PEOPLE'S LINE, leaving Pier No. 41 North River, FOOT OF CANAL-ST., every week day at 6 P. M., connecting at Albany (Sunday morning excepted) with trains north, west, and east. W. W. EVERETT, President.

PROVIDENCE LINE TO BOSTON. VIA PROVIDENCE DIRECT. A FULL NIGHT'S REST. ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL. FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS ONLY. The favorite palace steamers MASSACHUSETTS and RHODE ISLAND Leave daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at 5 P. M. No intermediate landings between New-York and Providence. Passengers arrive in Boston at 7 A. M.

SEA BIRD. CAPT. PARKER. For Red Bank—Foot Franklin-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 2d.........2:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 2d.........7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 4th.......9:00 A. M.	Wed'sday, 3d........8:00 A. M.
Saturday, 6th......11:00 A. M.	Friday, 5th.........8:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 9th.......[illegible]	Monday, 8th.........9:00 A. M.
Thursday, 11th.....[illegible]	Wed'sday, 10th......10:00 A. M.
Saturday, 13th.....[illegible]	Friday, 12th........1:30 P. M.
Monday, 15th.......[illegible]	Tuesday, 16th.......6:30 A. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDing at Cozzens's (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware and Wallkill Valley Railroad. Steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL leave DAILY at 4 P. M., Pier 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st., except Saturdays, when Thomas Cornell leaves at 4:30 P. M.

FOR CATSKILL AND STUYVESANT. The only direct route with palace steamers, CITY OF CATSKILL and ESCORT, landing at Highland Falls, West Point, Cold Springs, Barrytown, Tivoli, Malden, Smith's Dock, Germantown, and Athens. From foot of Harrison-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

A.—$1 50 TO TROY AND RETURN VIA CITIZENS' LINE.—New steamers SARATOGA and CITY OF TROY daily (except Saturday) at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 49 (new No. 44), North River, foot Leroy-st. REGULAR FARE ONLY $1. Steamers leaving Sunday touch at Albany.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON the Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Steamers leave Catharine-slip (Pier No. 25 E. R.) daily, Sundays excepted, at 11:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Fare lower than by any other route.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY.—Steamer AMERICUS leaves Pier No. 35 (Fulton Ferry) 2:45 P. M.; 33d-st., East River, 3 P. M. FARE 35 CENTS. EXCURSION TICKETS 50 CENTS.

NORWICH LINE TO BOSTON, WORCESTER, NASHUA, PORTLAND, and the EAST, via NEW-LONDON. Steamers leave Pier No. 40 N. R. at 4:30 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—STEAMER ROSEDALE leaves Pier 29 East River, at 2:30 P. M.; foot 33d-st., East River 3:45 P. M., daily, Sundays excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH. Fare, $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11:30 P. M., connecting with road.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH YOUNG LADY, educated abroad, position as visiting governess; English branches, French, German, and music. Address DELTA, Box No. 211 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—SPECIALTY, FITting for college; highest references. Address YALE GRADUATE, Box No. 211 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

SUCCESSFUL TEACHER DESIRES MORE engagements; piano or English. Address FORMER PATRONS, Box No. 208 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

DAILY LESSONS WANTED BY A YOUNG Scotch governess; acquirements, English, French, [illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

CITY SCHOOLS.

MISS CHAPMAN'S, Late Mrs. J. T. Benedict's, BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 7 EAST 42D-ST., NEW-YORK. Thorough training in the three departments; each pupil receiving the personal supervision of Miss Chapman. French the language of the school and family. Lectures on History, by Prof. Lobberton. Class instruction and lectures in the German language and Literature, by Prof. Stern.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d-st., New-York, reopens Sept. 30. French and German languages practically taught. Thorough training in Primary and Secondary Departments. The course of study in the Collegiate Department meets all the demands for the higher education of women. Each pupil receives the personal supervision of Mrs. Reed.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 5 EAST 22D-ST., corner of BROADWAY. Receives all ages and prepares for college, scientific school, and business; twenty-fifth year; location convenient; rooms on one floor, and expressly adapted; all the teachers have been in the school for years; accessions numerous and promising; only good boys desired; rates moderate; no extras.

MISS COMSTOCK, 32 AND 34 WEST 40TH-ST., FACING RESERVOIR PARK. ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN Boarding and Day School; GERMAN AND ENGLISH KINDERGARTEN; Gymnasium; Studio. Private class for young boys. Classical Department. WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 29. SPECIAL NOTICE.—Art Class: Tuesdays and Fridays at 11 A. M. First lecture, Oct. 26.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS TO the Misses Green,) formerly of No. 1 5th-av., will reopen their English and French BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies on TUESDAY, Sept. 28, at No. 63 5TH-AV., New-York City. This school—established in 1816—continues the careful training and thorough instruction in every department for which it has hitherto been so favorably known.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, CENTRAL PARK, NEW-YORK CITY. Boarding and Day School for boys and young men of 7 to 20. Twenty-sixth year begins Sept. 20, 1880. For prospectus address Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MLLES. CHARBONNIER'S FRENCH PROTestant Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 36 East 35th-st. (formerly in Paris) will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 30. Apply by letter until Sept. 15, when Mlles. CHARBONNIER will be in New-York.

MME. DA SILVA & MRS. BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 27. Application may be made by letter or personally as above.

MISS M. A. CLARK. English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 107 East 35th-st., reopens Sept. 29. Latin, drawing, and calisthenics included. Pupils prepared for college.

NO. 31 WEST 126TH-ST. The Misses JACOT will reopen their School for Young Ladies Sept. 17. Kindergarten. Two or three young girls will be received into the family. Pupils prepared for the Harvard examinations.

GARDNER INSTITUTE, NO. 603 5TH-AV. Boarding and day school for young ladies and children. Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MISS ARCHARD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL Offers unusual advantages for young ladies and children. Studies resumed Sept. 30. No. 40 East 30th-st.

MISS WARREN, NO. 12 WEST 45TH-ST.—Young ladies thoroughly taught; delightful home school for little girls; boys fitted for college; primary department reopens Sept. 27.

D. S. EVERSON'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, corner 42d-st. and 6th-av., opposite Reservoir Park, REOPENS SEPT. 22. SHORT LESSONS THOROUGHLY MASTERED.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 1,481 Broadway, near 42d-st., begins its 44th year Sept. 13; primary, commercial, and classical departments. M. M. HOBBY and W. L. AKIN, Principals.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, NO. 3 EAST 66TH-ST., CENTRAL PARK.—Rev. Dr. H. B. Chapin, Principal. Boys fitted for college or business; primary department; sixty-first school year just begun.

MISS FREUDENFELD, FROM BERLIN, Teacher of German and Literature, is ready for private lessons and classes. References. Address No. 57 West 22d-st.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH, FRENCH, and German school for young ladies and children, 215 W. 38th-st., formerly 252 W. 38th-st., reopened Sept. 30

MRS. WALTON, NO. 63 EAST 52D-ST., Kindergarten and Primary School. Kindergarten Training Class.

SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN.—YOUNG ladies and children. No. 412 Park-av., near 54th-st. ANNA C. LAMB.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER'S English and French School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, No. 148 Madison-av.

THE MISSES NISBETT'S ENGLISH LADIES' Boarding and Day School for young ladies. No. 43 East 41st-st.

CARTIER'S SCHOOL FOR DANCING AND Calisthenics, No. 23 East 14th-st., near 5th-av.; waltz taught rapidly.

THE MISSES PERINE'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 33 EAST 74TH-ST.

CLASS OF MR. NEWELL, NO. 115 EAST 39th-st.; reference to parents; John Kean, Esq., &c.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'S SCHOOLS, NO. 12 East 47th-st. and No. 24 West 14th-st., Sept. 30.

COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

ROCKLAND COLLEGE, NYACK, N. Y.—BOTH sexes, $225 per year. No extras but music. Opens Sept. 13. Send for catalogue. W. H. BANNISTER, A. M.

FINANCIAL.

THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK, No. 15 Nassau-st., corner of Pine-st., CAPITAL, $1,000,000 in U. S. BONDS.

Allows interest on deposits, returnable on demand, or at specified dates. It is a legal depository for money paid into court. Is authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, or in any other position of trust. Also as Registrar or Transfer Agent of Stocks and Bonds, and as Trustee for Railroad Mortgages.

HENRY F. SPAULDING, President.
BENJ. B. SHERMAN, FRED'K H. COSSITT, } Vice-Presidents.
C. H. P. BABCOCK, Secretary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

SAM'L D. BABCOCK,	GEORGE W. LANE,
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Toledo, Delphos and Burlington RR.

SIX PER CENT.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

DUE 1910,

INTEREST APRIL AND OCTOBER.

REGISTRATION PROVIDED.

GEO. WM. BALLOU & CO.

NEW-YORK AND BOSTON.

NOTICE.

The subscribers to the stock of the Open Board of Stock Brokers' Building Company of the City of New-York will please take notice that, pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Trustees of said company, duly passed on the 28th day of September, 1880, and confirmed Oct. 5 and 12, 1880, demand is hereby made upon each of the subscribers to the stock of said company for the payment to me, as Treasurer of such company, of the amount now unpaid upon the subscriptions to the stock of said company due from the respective subscribers thereof, and that such payment be made to me on or before Jan. 20, 1881, at the office of this company, No. 72 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 71, and that if payment is not made, as aforesaid, of the amount due upon any of the subscriptions to said stock, as herein required, that then the stock of such subscribers so making default, together with all previous payments thereon, will be forfeited.

Dated New-York, Oct. 12, 1880.

CHARLES JACKSON, Treasurer of the Open Board of Stock Brokers' Building Company of the City of New-York. o13-law6wW

John A. Dodge & Co.,

BANKERS AND STOCK-BROKERS, No. 19 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Buy and carry stocks on 3 to 5 per cent. margin, and execute orders for Stock privilege contracts at favorable rates. Full information on all matters relating to Stock speculation furnished on application. Weekly report of movements in the stock market sent free.

United States Capitol Electric Light SUPPLY COMPANY.

This light is now being used in the New-York Post Office, and is also on exhibition in Mercantile Library, Philadelphia. A limited amount of the stock of this company for sale by DAVIDSON & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., from whom full particulars can be obtained.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, NO. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1880.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL RECEIVE proposals for the sale of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, to the amount of twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) in cash, for the sinking fund, at the office above named, up to 12 o'clock noon, on the 11th of November.

J. F. WOLCOTT, } Trustees. H. S. RUSSELL, }

AMERICAN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.'S Central Construction stock, Chicago and Eastern Illinois stock, Texas and Pacific land scrip, St. Joseph and Pacific and Kansas and Nebraska railroad securities bought by J. S. STANTON, No. 10 Nassau-st.

UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 82 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1880.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS COMpany will be closed Nov. 6, at 3 P. M., and reopened Nov. 15, 1880. THEO. F. WOOD, Treasurer.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES. [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. LAND GRANT, SINKING FUND, GOLD BONDS OF THE

OREGON PACIFIC R. R. CO.

THE LINE OF ROAD IS FROM YAQUINA BAY ON the Pacific Ocean, eastwardly via Corvallis and Albany, to the east line of the State. The Land Grant covers over 900,000 acres of most valuable selected lands. A stock allotment will be made with the bonds issued on the first division of the road.

Subscriptions for the remainder of the bonds now offered are invited and will be received and registered up to noon of Nov. 10, inst. Payments on account of subscriptions will be made to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, and the Trust Company will issue negotiable certificates of deposits and rights.

Prospectus, circulars, and subscription lists will be furnished on application.

New-York, New-England & Western INVESTMENT COMPANY, 31 and 33 Pine-st., New-York.

Forty Year First Mortgage SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE Cedar Rapids, Iowa Falls, AND North-western Railway Co

This road is leased by the BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS & NORTHERN R. CO which owns nearly all its Capital Stock and Guarantees the Principal and Interest of these Bonds by special indorsement on each.

FOR SALE AT 101 AND INTEREST.

The right being reserved to advance the price without notice. Further particulars furnished upon application.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., NO. 26 NASSAU-STREET.

Kountze Brothers,

BANKERS, NO. 120 BROADWAY, (Equitable Building) NEW-YORK.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and Circular Notes

Issued for the use of travelers in all parts of the world.

Bills drawn on the Union Bank of London. Telegraphic transfers made to London, and to various places in the United States. Deposits received subject to check at sight, and interest allowed on balances. Government and other bonds and investment securities bought and sold on commission.

Ohio Central R. R. Company

SIX PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE TERMINAL BONDS.

These bonds are the direct obligation of the Ohio Central Railroad Company, and are a first mortgage lien upon all terminal grounds, docks, tracks, and buildings in the cities of Toledo and Columbus. We are authorized to offer these bonds at 90 and accrued interest, reserving the right to advance the price at any time.

We can confidently recommend these bonds as a first-class investment security.

WALSTON H. BROWN & BRO., 11 Pine-street; SAND BROTHERS & CO., 54 Wall-street.

GALVESTON, HARRISBURG AND SAN ANTONIO RAILWAY COMPANY. FIRST MORTGAGE 6 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, DUE 1910. Interest Feb. 1 and Aug. 1.

The undersigned offer for sale a limited amount of these bonds at PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST. Total issue, $4,800,000 on 324 miles, and secured in addition by 1,800,000 acres of well-selected lands. Since 1875 net earnings, interest payments, and surplus have been as follows:

	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
Net earnings	$516,384	$692,363	$792,014	$616,766
Interest	120,960	360,216	367,882	339,288
Surplus	$395,424	$332,147	$424,132	$472,478

The right is reserved to advance the price without notice. Further particulars furnished upon application.

ANTHONY, POOR & OLIPHANT,

No. 19 Broad-st., New-York.

GEO. K. SISTARE'S SONS,

17 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, OFFER FOR SALE

U. S. Currency 6s, due 1897, 1898, 1899,
Cook County (Ill.) 7s, due 1885,
Georgia State 7s, due 1896,
Georgia State 6s, due 1889,
City of Chicago 7s, due 1890.

MUSGRAVE & CO.,

Bankers, NO. 20 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEPOSITS received subject to check at sight, and interest allowed on daily balances.

GOVERNMENT BONDS, STOCKS, and all investment securities bought and sold on commission.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK..............LONDON

Buy and sell all American securities upon the London Stock Exchange, on the most favorable terms.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, NOV. 1, 1880.

BELOIT AND MADISON RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Notice is hereby given that Geo. A. Robbins, surviving Trustee under the mortgage of the Beloit and Madison Railroad Company, has determined by lot 67 of said bonds to be called in to complete the payment due to the sinking fund; and said bonds are hereby called in and will be paid at the office of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, on the 1st of December, 1880, at the rate of 105 and accrued interest. The numbers of the bonds so drawn are as follows: [illegible]

Interest on such bonds will cease on the 31st of December, 1880, pursuant to the provisions of the mortgage.

M. L. SYKES, Treasurer.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.,

NO. 31 NASSAU-STREET, OFFER FOR SALE

CAREFULLY SELECTED INVESTMENT SECURITIES,

Paying from 4 3-4 to 5 3-4 per cent. Interest.

BOSTON AND NEW-YORK AIR LINE RAILROAD COMPANY.

A special meeting of the Boston and New-York Air Line Railroad Company will be held at the Common Council rooms in the City of Middletown, Conn., at 1 o'clock P. M. on THURSDAY, the 4th day of November, 1880, to take such action as may be deemed expedient as to authorizing the issue of the bonds of the company to an amount not exceeding $500,000, and the execution of a new mortgage of all the property and franchises of the company to secure the same, (said bonds to be used solely in retiring the existing issue of $500,000 mortgage bonds of the company, which have been called in,) and to do any other proper business incidental thereto. By order of the Executive Committee. T. L. WATSON, Secretary.

FLINT AND PERE MARQUETTE RAILROAD CO.

Holders of receipts for the deposit of consolidated bonds can receive certificates for preferred stock in the new company at this office on surrender of the receipts issued by the various depositories.

H. A. V. POST, Chairman.
FRANCIS HATHAWAY,
LOUM SNOW, Jr.,
A. G. BROWER,
H. H. FISH. } Trustees.

No. 34 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 11, 1880.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS AND BROKERS, 31 PINE-ST., N. Y.

GOVERNMENT BONDS, MUNICIPAL AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

CHOICE RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS FOR SALE.
C. D. WOOD. SAM'L D. DAVIS.

GWYNNE & DAY, NO. 45 WALL-ST. TRANSACT A GENERAL BANKING AND BROKERAGE BUSINESS IN RAILWAY SHARES, BONDS, &c.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., [illegible] ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale. ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

TWENTY-FOURTH-ST., NO. 54 WEST.—Boarders wanted; elegantly furnished parlor with private bath-rooms, bedrooms, and small rooms for student and clerk, with first-class German table; reference required.

THREE HANDSOME, SQUARE ROOMS, with board; sunny exposure; folding parlor bedstead if required; house and location first-class; references. Call at No. 19 East 46th-st., near 5th-av.

PARLOR FLOOR, CONSISTING OF THREE rooms, bath-room, &c., with board; also hall-rooms. Nos. 106 and 108 East 23d-st.

NO. 620 LEXINGTON-AV.—AMERICAN FAMily, owning house, will rent, with first-class board, choice of front rooms; reference.

NO. 33 5TH-AV.—ELEGANT FRONT SUNNY second floor rooms; superior board; large, sunny fourth floor room.

NO. 133 EAST 55TH-ST.—A LARGE SECOND-story front room, well furnished, with board; private family.

NO. 64 WEST 19TH-ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, with board, singly and en suite; house and location first class; references.

NO. 28 WEST 31ST-ST.—ELEGANT APARTments, with private table if desired; also single rooms; references.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., NO. 52 WEST.—Two handsomely furnished rooms, with board; reference.

NO. 13 PARK-AV.—SUITE OF ROOMS ON third floor, or singly, with board, in small family.

NO. 30 WEST 23D-ST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished parlor floor, with private table.

FIFTH-AV., NOS. 741 AND 743.—A LARGE pleasant room, with board, for gentleman and wife.

NO. 60 WEST 38TH-ST.—ROOMS TO LET, with board, to gentlemen; references.

NO. 41 WEST 23D-ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, with first-class board. H. A. CURTIS.

NO. 206 WEST 44TH-ST.—ALCOVE ROOM to let, with board; also, hall room.

NO. 325 MADISON-AV.—ELEGANT ROOMS for party of adults; private table only; references.

NO. 45 WEST 35TH-ST.—LARGE ROOM ON fourth floor to let, with board; references.

NO. 18 EAST 33D-ST.—SECOND FLOOR, with first-class board; rooms for single gentlemen.

BOARD WANTED.

GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, WITH HIGHEST references, desire board, with front room; desirable neighborhood and accommodations; no doctors nor dentists. Give full particulars to PERMANENCE, Box No. 123 Times Office.

GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WANT PLEASANT room, with board, in respectable locality; terms not to exceed $25 per month; references exchanged. Address W., Box No. 260 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

BOARD IN PRIVATE FAMILY—LADY AND two sons, for Winter; terms moderate; best references. Address G. R. Box No. 231 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A SMALL, STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, centrally located, would let a large, handsomely furnished room to one or two gentlemen, with breakfast; the best of reference required. Address M., Box No. 211 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

NO. 252 5TH-AV., NEAR 28TH-ST.—Apartments for gentlemen; handsome parlor and bedroom adjoining; also a desirable single room; references required.

NO. 159 WEST 23D-ST.—HANDSOME PARlor floor and other rooms to let, without board; references.

A FEW HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, without board; terms low to permanent parties. No. 52 West 26th-st.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTments, with all modern improvements; southern exposure, for gentlemen only. No. 38 West 32d-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT WITHOUT board at No. 27 West 31st-st. References.

NO. 11 EAST 17TH-ST.—FURNISHED room to let, without board.

ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, ROOM ADJOINing bath-room, West Side, between 5th-st. and 34th-st., in private house, no other lodgers. Address, stating terms and particulars, PERMANENCY, Box No. 126 Times Office.

HOTELS.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS at Harriman House, 6th-av., between 43d and 44th sts.

DIVIDENDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned as Trustees and Receivers of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company will pay on behalf of the said company on presentation at the Saint Nicholas National Bank, New-York City, coupons on the following-named mortgage bonds secured on portions of said company's railroad line, viz.: Columbus and Indianapolis Central Second Mortgage bonds due 1st November, 1880; Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line Sinking Fund bonds due 1st November, 1880.

New-York, 1st November, 1880.

JAS. A. ROOSEVELT, WM. R. FOSDICK, Trustees and Receivers C., C. and I. C. Ry. Co.

OFFICE OF PULLMAN'S PALACE CAR COMPANY, CHICAGO, Nov. 1, 1880.

FIFTY-THIRD QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.

The usual quarterly dividend of TWO (2) PER CENT. on the capital stock of this company has been declared payable Nov. 15, at the following offices: The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York; New-England Trust Company, Boston; Company's office, Chicago.

A. S. WEINSHEIMER, Secretary.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 73 BROADWAY, COR. RECTOR-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1880.

THE COUPONS OF THE BOONVILLE RAILROAD BRIDGE COMPANY and HANNIBAL AND CENTRAL MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY, maturing Nov. 1, 1880, will be paid on presentation at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York on and after that date.

EDWARD KING, President.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1880.

THE STANDARD CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY to-day declared a monthly dividend of SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS PER SHARE, payable on 15th inst., at the Agency of the Bank of Nevada, No. 62 Wall-st., New-York. Transfer-books close on the 5th inst.

M. R. COOK, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, (STONINGTON RAILROAD,) NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1880.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO (2) per Cent. will be paid at the office of Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons, No. 36 William-st., New-York, on the 10th day of November. The transfer-books will be closed from the 30th October to the 11th November.

HENRY MORGAN, Treasurer.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1880.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) per cent. has this day been declared by the Board of Directors out of the net earnings for the past six months, payable on and after Nov. 1 proximo, until which time from this date the transfer-books will remain closed.

(Signed) DUMONT CLARKE, Cashier.

THE NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1880.

FIFTY-FIFTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

A dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT. was this day declared out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Nov. 10. The transfer-books closed from Nov. 3 until Nov. 11.

W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY,

No. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1880.

To the holders of ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY Income Bonds.—Coupons due this day are payable at the office of the company, No. 50 Wall-st. W. B. CUTTING, President.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1880.

THE COUPONS DUE NOV. 1, 1880, ON the bonds of the People's Gas-light and Coke Company of Chicago will be paid on and after that date by the undersigned. C. K. GARRISON, No. 8 Bowling Green.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the INTERNATIONAL AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY, due Nov. 1, 1880, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the company, No. 49 Cedar-st., New-York.

THOMAS W. PEARSALL, Vice-President.

UTAH AND PLEASANT VALLEY RAILWAY OF UTAH.—Coupon No. 2, due Nov. 1, will be paid by Sheldon & Wadsworth, No. 10 Wall-st. H. P. DE GRAAF, President.

New-York, Nov. 30, 1880.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

OFFICES, No. 78 BROADWAY, AND No. 13 NEW-ST., NEW-YORK.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

The undersigned respectfully inform the public that they have this day formed a copartnership under the name of OLLIFFE & SCHMIDT, for the purchase and sale of railroad securities on commission.

CORNELIUS W. OLLIFFE, EDMUND P. SCHMIDT.

Dated Nov. 1, 1880.

R. KING, JR., & CO., NO. 67 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1880.

WE HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED WITH us in business Mr. GEORGE KIRKLAND.

R. KING, JR., & CO.

R. KING, Jr., (Member N. Y. Stock Exchange.)
N. W. CHATER, Jr.,
F. W. VINCENT,
GEORGE KIRKLAND.

No. 32 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1880.

THE FIRM OF JAMES STRUTHERS & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

JAMES STRUTHERS, E. W. VANDERHOOF.

GRATES AND FENDERS.

THE LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF LOW AND HALF LOW GRATES, BRASS OPEN FIRE-PLACES, with Andirons and Basket Grates for wood or coal, Brass Fenders, Fire Sets, and Coal-Hods. MINTON'S TILES in great variety. Wholesale and retail. Estimates given to architects and builders. J. S. CONOVER & CO., No. 260 Canal-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE EXHIBITION

2D AND 3D AVS., BETWEEN 63D AND 64TH STS.

NOVEL MACHINERY—CHOICE PRODUCTS

Machinery in operation 10 to 12, 2 to 5, 7 to 10 o'clock

Arbuckle's Ninth Regiment Band.

Concerts afternoon at 3, evening at 8 o'clock. THE GREAT VIRTUOSO AS CONDUCTOR AND CORNET SOLOIST.

Tickets can be bought at all stations 2d and 3d avs. elevated railroads for 50c., good for admission and passage both ways. Tickets can be purchased at entrance to Exhibition at following rates: Three admissions, $1; five admissions, $1 50; ten admissions, $2 50; single admissions, 50c.; children under 10, 25c.

ELECTION RETURNS

AT THE

AMERICAN INSTITUTE EXHIBITION

As fast as they come by the American Union Telegraph. See other advertisement this column.

HAVERLY'S 14TH-STREET THEATRE. 14th-st. and 6th-av....J. H. HAVERLY, Prop. & Manager. Every Evening until further Notice. BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF RICE'S SURPRISE PARTY. Matinees Wedn'sday and Saturday. Peals of laughter, continuous and uninterrupted, greet this IMMENSELY FUNNY PLAY, REVELS.

Secure your seats early, for the theatre is nightly crowded to the doors.

GRAND GALA MATINEE, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 3, 1880, AT 2 O'CLOCK. MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE, Broadway and West 24th-st. Seventh appearance in America of CONSTANTIN STERNBERG, The young Russian Pianist, Assisted by

Miss LETITIA L. FRITCH..................SOPRANO
Mr. CH. FRITSCH.........................TENOR
Signor L. LENCIONI..........BUFFO BARITONE

BOOTH'S THEATRE. LAST NIGHTS. POSITIVELY LAST WEEK. TWO PERFORMANCES TO-DAY. AFTERNOON AT 2. EVENING AT 8. CINDERELLA. CINDERELLA. CINDERELLA. LAST MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2. MONDAY, Nov. 8—SARAH BERNHARDT.

HELEN POTTER PLEIADES. MASONIC TEMPLE. Miss HELEN POTTER'S grand impersonations; RISTORI, OLIVE LOGAN, ELIZABETH CADY STANTON, assisted in grand concert by Miss Nannie Louise Hart, soprano dramatique; Signor G. Morosini, pianist, and the Pleiades. Tickets, 50 cents, 75 cents, and $1 at No. 23 Union-square.

WALLACK'S. THE GUV'NOR. THE GUV'NOR. EVENING AT 8. SATURDAY MATINEE, 1:30. "YER 'AND, GUV'NOR, YER 'AND!"

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC. No. 5 EAST 14TH-ST., second door east of 5th-av. (Incorporated 1865.) This RENOWNED MUSIC SCHOOL open daily.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries as follows:

Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. daily.

Williamsport, Lock Haven, 9 A. M., 8:30 P. M.; Corry and Erie at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars, daily, except Sunday, 10 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:30 and 8:30 A. M., 1, 4, and 10 P. M. Sunday, 10 P. M.

Express for West Philadelphia, 4:20, 7:30, 8:30, 9 (10 Limited), 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 4:10, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:20 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night.

Express for Philadelphia, via Camden, 7:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., except Sunday.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 7, 10:40 A. M., 9:35 P. M. daily, and 6:30 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:30 A. M., 3:50, 4:50, 6:20, 10:25 P. M.; Sunday, 6:30 A. M. From Philadelphia, 3:50, 6:50, 7, 9:40, 10:40, 11:20 A. M., 2, 3:50, 4:50, 5:20, 6:20, 6:30, 9:35, and 10:25 P. M.; Sunday, 3:50, 6:50, 7, 10:40, 11:20 A. M., 6:20, 9:35 P. M.

TO PHILADELPHIA VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

18 trains each way daily, except Sunday; 2 depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double track, the most approved equipment, and the fastest time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after Oct. 4, 1880.

Express trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows: 4:20, 7:30, 8:30, 9 (10 Limited) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 4:10, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sundays, 4:20 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night.

Express trains leave New-York daily, except Sunday, at 7:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., running through via Trenton and Camden.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Returning trains leave West Philadelphia 12:01, 3:45, 4:35, 7, 7:35, 8, 8:35, and 11 A. M. (Limited Express, 1:30 P. M.) 4, 4:10, 7, and 7:30 P. M. On Sunday, 12:01, 3:45, 4:35, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4 and 7 P. M. Leave Philadelphia, via Camden, 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116 and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. L. P. FARMER, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Oct. 11, 1880, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8 A. M., Western and Northern Express to Rochester, Plattsburg, St. Albans, and Montreal.

10:30 A. M., Chicago Express; drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo.

11 A. M., To Albany and Troy, with connections to Utica, Saratoga, Glen's Falls, and Rutland.

3:30 P. M., SATURDAYS ONLY; special Express to Albany and Troy.

4 P. M., Accommodation to Albany and Troy.

6 P. M., St. Louis Express, daily, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also sleeping cars for Buffalo, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Montreal, excepting Sunday night, via Saratoga.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars to Niagara Falls, Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago.

9 P. M., Fast Express for Montreal, Rochester, and Corning, via Geneva. Sleeping cars to Geneva, Rochester, and Montreal, via St. Albans.

11:30 P. M., Night Express, with sleeping cars to Albany and Troy.

Tickets on sale at Nos. 31, 252, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott's Express offices, 7 Park-place and 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn. C. B. MEEKER,

J. M. TOUCEY, Gen. Supt. Gen. Passenger Agt.

THE ERIE RAILWAY, Now known as THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

Arrangement of Through Trains from Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d-st., see note below.)

9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

6 P. M., daily, Fast St. Louis Express arriving at Buffalo 8 A. M., connecting with fast trains to the West and South-west. Pullman's best drawing-room sleeping coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago, without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.

7:15 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant Train. Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 A. M., 5:45 and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time tables and cards in hotels and depot. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

PASSENGER TRAINS on and after June 20, 1880, will leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 7:40 A. M., 1, 3:40 P. M., and 6:30 P. M., for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Waverly, Ithaca, Geneva, Lyons, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached to 6:30 P. M. train.

Trains leaving at 7:40 A. M. and 1 P. M. connect for all points in Mahanoy and Hazleton coal regions.

E. B. BYINGTON, G. P. A.

General Eastern office, corner Church and Cortlandt sts. C. H. CUMMINGS, Agent.

TO ROCKAWAY BEACH. VIA NEW-YORK, WOODHAVEN AND ROCKAWAY R. R.

Trains run daily, except Sundays, as follows: From Hunter's Point—8:10, 9:15, 12 A. M.; 3:10, 4:45 P. M. Flatbush-av., Brooklyn—8:10, 9:10, 12 A. M.; 3:10, 4:30 P. M. Bushwick-av., Williamsburg—8:00, 9:15, 12 A. M.; 3:10, 4:45 P. M. Leave Rockaway—7:40, 10:20 A. M.; 1, 3:10, 6:10 P. M.

Fine hunting and fishing. Several hotels still open.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD R. R.—Trains leave 42d-st. Depot for New-Haven and points north and east at 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 3, 4, 5:15, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. Local trains—7:10, 9:05, 10:10 A. M., 3:20, 4:05, 4:40, 5:35, 6:40, 7:30, 11:35 P. M. For particulars and connections with other railroads see time-tables at depots and hotels.

ELECTIONS.

MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1880.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the Manhattan Railway Company for the purpose of electing 13 Directors for the ensuing year and 3 Inspectors of the next succeeding election, and to transact any further business that may be brought before it, will be held at the office of the company, No. 71 Broadway, New-York City, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 10, 1880, at 12 o'clock M.

The poll will be open till 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books, which are now closed, will be reopened (at the Central Trust Company) on the morning of THURSDAY, Nov. 11, at 10 o'clock.

By order of the Board of Directors.

F. K. WORCESTER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, THIRD-AV., BETWEEN 65TH AND 66TH STS., NEW-YORK, Oct. [illegible], 1880.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY are hereby notified that the annual meeting for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, November the 10th next. The polls will be open at 12 and close at 1 o'clock P. M. of that day. The transfer-books of the company are closed until November the [illegible] by order of the Board of Directors. [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. TO-NIGHT. EIGHTH NIGHT OF THE SUBSCRIPTION. THIS EVENING, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 3, Production of Verdi's Opera, UN BALLO IN MASCHERA.

Riccardo, Signor RAVELLI; Renato, Signor GALASSI; Samuele, Signor NOVARA; Oscar, Mme. MARIE SWIFT, (her first appearance in this character;) Ulrica, Miss ANNIE L. CARY, and Amelia, Mme. BIANCA MONTESINI, (her first appearance.) Director of the Music and Conductor...Signor ARDITI. FRIDAY, Nov. 5. Verdi's chef d'oeuvre, AIDA. Rhadames, Signor CAMPANINI; Amonasro, Signor GALASSI; Ramfis, Signor NOVARA; Amneris, Miss A. L. CARY, and Aida, Mlle. ALWINA VALLERIA. THIRD GRAND MATINEE, SATURDAY, Nov. 6, at 2 o'clock. LINDA DI CHAMOUNI. Signori CAMPANINI, GALASSI, Mlle. DE BELOCCA, and Mme. ETELKA GERSTER. MONDAY, Nov. 8.—LA TRAVIATA. Alfredo, Signor RAVELLI; Germont, Signor GALASSI, and Violetta, Mme. ETELKA GERSTER. Opera commences at 8. Box-office open from 9 till 5.

FRONT BOXES AND CHOICE RESERVED seats for the opera and all theatres six days in advance at TYSON'S THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, Windsor Hotel. N. B.—Boxes and seats for the opera bought.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE. Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER. Begins at 8—Over at 10:50. SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:45. THIRD WEEK Of Victorien Sardou's five-act drama, DANIEL ROCHAT. Adapted for this stage by A. R. Cazauran. MR. PALMER HAS GREAT PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING THE CONTINUED SUCCESS OF THIS NOBLE WORK, AS EVIDENCED BY CROWDED AND BRILLIANT HOUSES, AND BY THE UNANIMOUS VERDICT OF THE NEW-YORK PRESS. Of its presentation in the Union-Square Theatre a leading critic says: "IT IS SOMETHING OF WHICH OUR STAGE MAY WELL BE PROUD." Seats may be secured two weeks in advance by personal application at the box-office, or by mail, telegraph, or telephone.

SPECIAL SEATS FOR DANIEL ROCHAT at TYSON'S Theatre Ticket Office, Windsor Hotel. Special telephones, private wires.

DALY'S THEATRE. LAST WEEK of OUR FIRST FAMILIES. 7th WEEK and the LAST positively of Fawcett's very successful comedy; 47th to 53th performance. TUESDAY Even'g, Nov. 9, NEEDLES AND PINS, a comedy for the Holidays, by the authors of Lemons. TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY) at 2, Last Matinee but one of OUR FIRST FAMILIES.

THE BERNHARDT SEASON. BOOTH'S. Répertoire for first week: Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday Matinée, Adrienne; Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, Frou-Frou. Répertoire for second week: Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, Camille; Thursday and Friday, Hernani; Saturday Matinée, Frou-Frou. The sale of seats for the second week commences at box-office of theatre MONDAY, Nov. 1, at 8 A. M. The boxes will be sold at auction, in the theatre, by Mr. J. H. DRAPER, THURSDAY, Nov. 4, at 3 P. M.

CHOICE ORCHESTRA SEATS FOR ANY performance of Sarah Bernhardt at TYSON'S THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, Windsor Hotel.

THEATRE COMIQUE. NO. 514 BROADWAY. EVERY EVENING and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES. HARRIGAN & HART in the MULLIGAN GUARD PICNIC. WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 3, 100TH PERFORMANCE. EXTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY.

SYMPHONY SOCIETY. STEINWAY HALL. Dr. L. DAMROSCH, Conductor. First public rehearsal, Thursday afternoon, Nov. 4. First concert, Saturday evening, Nov. 6. First appearance in America of the celebrated baritone, HERR GEORG HENSCHEL. Compositions by Beethoven, Handel, Brahms, Weber, Liszt. Admission to public rehearsal, 75c.; reserved, 25c. extra. Admission to concert; Second Gallery, 50c.; General Admission, $1; Reserved Seat, 50c. and $1 extra.

HAVERLY'S FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE. 28th-st. & B'way. J. H. Haverly....Prop. and Manager. LILLIAN SPENCER. LILLIAN SPENCER. LILLIAN SPENCER. LILLIAN SPENCER. In the new play by Emma Schiff, entitled NORAH'S VOW. NORAH'S VOW. NORAH'S VOW. NIGHTLY. MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

ABBEY'S (NEW) PARK THEATRE. "The handsomest theatre in the Metropolis." HENRY E. ABBEY..........Lessee and Manager. CLARA MORRIS. CLARA MORRIS. Mr. Abbey begs to announce that this is positively the last week of the engagement of CLARA MORRIS. During this week ARTICLE 47. ARTICLE 47. ARTICLE 47. Will be presented with a strong cast, new scenery, and effects. LAST WEEK. LAST WEEK. POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK. NO MATINEES.

METROPOLITAN CONCERT HALL. Broadway, 7th-av., and 41st-st. THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, Nov. 3, at 8 o'clock, THEODORE THOMAS'S FAMOUS ORCHESTRA IN AN ATTRACTIVE AND POPULAR PROGRAMME. Admission, 50c. Private Boxes, $1, $2, and $3 extra. First-class restaurant and café open day and evening. Tables can be reserved by telephone. To-morrow (Thursday) evening—Symphony Night.

HAVERLY'S NIBLO'S GARDEN THEATRE. ALDRICH and PARSLOE. MY PARTNER. Last week but one. MATINEES Wednesday and Saturday. MY PARTNER. ALDRICH and PARSLOE. In active preparation, and will soon be produced, Kiralfy Brothers' great spectacular ENCHANTMENT.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK. Thirty-ninth Season—1880-1881. CONDUCTOR, MR. THEO. THOMAS. New subscribers or Season Tickets can select their seats for the season on and after MONDAY, NOV. 1, at the Academy of Music, from 9 till 4 o'clock.

BIJOU OPERA-HOUSE. KATE CLAXTON. Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts. EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE, KATE CLAXTON AND CHAS. A. STEVENSON in Dion Boucicault's Romantic Drama, THE SNOW FLOWER.

STANDARD THEATRE. B'WAY & 33D-ST. LAST WEEK OF UPPER CRUST. With Annie Graham, Lewis Morrison, &c., in the cast. LAST UPPER CRUST MATINEE SATURDAY at 2. MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 8, ROBSON and CRANE.

MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE. 24th-st. and Broadway..........Steele Mackaye, Manager. HAZEL KIRKE. 275th PERFORMANCE HAZEL KIRKE. HAZEL KIRKE. HAZEL KIRKE. Every evening at 8:30. Saturday matinee at 2.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. 8th-av. and 23d-st. LAST NIGHT OF BOCCACCIO. FRIDAY EVENING, BENEFIT of JENNIE WINSTON. FATINITZA. NEXT WEEK, THE GREAT HERRMANN.

WALLACE'S, GEO. H., SON AND DAUGHTER—DANCING ACADEMY, Caledonian Hall, 13th-st. and 5th-av.; class or private tuition. Send for circular. NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER ESTABLISHMENT.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. BIRCH and BACKUS. The Eccentric Instrumentalists, BRYANT AND HOEY. OUR TORCH-LIGHT PARADE. Delightful solo and part singing; Boy Chorus. Seats secured. Matinée SATURDAY at 2.

DANCING.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S SCHOOL FOR DANCING, No. 681 5TH-AV. For terms, days, &c., send for a circular. The new Polo quadrille, by Allen Dodworth, just published by Wm. A. Pond & Co., is worthy of attention.

ALEX. MACGREGOR'S SCHOOL FOR DANCing, No. 118 5th-av., near 17th-st. Private tuition any time. For classes, Send for circulars.

MR. HLASKO'S SCHOOL FOR DANCING reopens at No. 1,478 Broadway, Saturday, Nov. 13.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER.—NEW ORGANS, $30, up; new pianos, $150, up, cash; warranted six years. Second-hand instruments at bargains. Monthly payments received, and for rent. HORACE WATERS & CO., No. 826 Broadway, New-York.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MAIL LOCKS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 28, 1880.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock noon, on the 29th day of January, 1881, for furnishing a new kind of mail locks and keys for the sole and exclusive use of the United States through registered mails.

As the public exposure and searching examination necessary to intelligent bidding on any prescribed model of a lock and key would tend to impair, if not entirely destroy, the further utility of such locks and keys for the purposes of the mails, the Postmaster-General prescribes no model or sample for bidders, but relies for a selection on the mechanical skill and ingenuity which a fair competition among inventors is hereby invited, may develop in samples submitted by them.

Specifications of the conditions and requirements relating to proposals, samples, contract, &c., as well as forms of proposal, will be furnished on application by letter to the Second Assistant Postmaster General.

No proposal will be considered unless it shall have been submitted in accordance with such specifications and forms.

The contracts which may be made will be in conformity to the specifications and the accepted proposal. But the right is, however, reserved to reject any and all of the proposals. JAS. N. TYNER, Acting Postmaster General.

REMOVAL OF WRECK FROM BULKHEAD SHOAL, DELAWARE RIVER.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, 1,219 [illegible]-st., PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 28, 1880.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of MONDAY, 29th November, 1880, for the removal of the wreck of the Schooner "John F. Hurst," now lying on Bulkhead Shoals, Delaware River.

For forms of proposals and all information, apply at this office. J. N. MACOMB, Colonel of Engineers, U. S. Army.

PROPOSALS FOR RIP-RAP GRANITE.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, NEW-LONDON, Conn., Oct. 30, 1880.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, for furnishing Rip-rap Granite, will be received at this office until 12 A. M., Nov. 10, 1880, for the construction of breakwater at STONINGTON, CONN. NEW-HAVEN, CONN.

Specifications and blank forms for proposals and guarantee will be sent on application to this office.

J. W. BARLOW, Major of Engineers.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE QUARTERLY meeting, THURSDAY, Nov. 4, at No. 24 Cooper Union, at 8 o'clock P. M.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

[illegible]

POSTSCRIPT.

6 O'CLOCK A. M.

THE LATEST RETURNS.

NEVADA IN DOUBT—THE ELECTION OF POTTS CLAIMED IN NEW-JERSEY—OREGON CERTAINLY REPUBLICAN.

The very latest dispatches received by THE TIMES leave the result of the vote in Nevada somewhat in doubt; the Legislature of the State is Democratic, and it is possibly that the Hancock Electors will have a small majority. Oregon is surely Republican. The election of F. A. Potts, the Republican candidate for Governor, is claimed in New-Jersey, but on the Electoral vote the State seems to have gone Democratic. Both branches of its Legislature are Republican, and a Republican will be chosen to succeed Senator Randolph. The estimate of the Republican majority in the next House of Representatives remains unaltered; 159 Republicans, 130 Democrats, and 5 Greenbackers appear to have been elected, but more complete returns are required to render this certain. There are not more than five or six doubtful districts, however. News of large Republican gains in North Carolina makes it certain that that State will be very close, and possibly Republican on the Electoral ticket.

THE LATEST CITY VOTE.

GRACE'S ELECTION ASSURED—RUSSELL DEFEATS TRUAX—HANCOCK'S MAJORITY 42,000.

The latest City returns, as corrected, and with only 20 election districts missing, give Grace 98,558 votes and Dowd 94,639 votes, thus making Grace's majority 3,924. With regard to the returns for Superior Court, Russell has 5,402 votes more than Truax, with only 15 election districts to hear from. This makes Russell's election a certainty. Hancock's majority, based on the returns from all excepting 15 districts, amounts to 42,000.

The Press returns, however, with only 17 districts to hear from, give Grace majority of only 654.

NEW-JERSEY DOUBTFUL.

A REPUBLICAN LEGISLATURE AND POSSIBLY A REPUBLICAN GOVERNOR ELECTED.

JERSEY CITY, Nov. 3.—The State is in doubt, but we believe that Potts is elected. We have the Legislature, and have made gains everywhere. GARRETT A. HOBART.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 3.—John Hill's majority in the Fifth Congressional District is 1,600.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 3.—The Legislature is likely to be very close on joint ballot, with the probabilities that the Republicans will have a majority of 3.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Nov. 3.—Eight of the 15 townships of Morris County give Garfield a majority of 780. In the same townships John Hill for Congress has a majority of 215, and J. C. Youngblood, for State Senator, 290 majority. W. C. Johnson (Rep.) is elected to the Assembly from the First District by about 225 majority. The county will probably go Republican.

MICHIGAN'S GRAND RECORD.

A MAJORITY OF 40,000 FOR GARFIELD AND ARTHUR.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 3.—Returns come in slowly on account of the great length of the local tickets. As far as received they indicate 40,000 majority for Garfield. The Legislature will be Republican by a large majority. The First and Eighth Congressional Districts appear close at this writing, but with the probabilities favoring the Republicans. If this proves correct, an unbroken Republican delegation will be preserved in Congress.

MAINE REDEEMED.

THE OLD STATE WHEELS INTO LINE AGAIN.

PORTLAND, Nov. 2.—Two hundred and two towns give Garfield 51,892; Fusion, 42,810, and Weaver and scattering, 1,764. The same towns in September gave the Republicans 50,093; Fusion, 45,314, and scattering, 382. The Republican majority is now 7,318, against the same towns in September of 4,397, being a Republican gain of 2,921. The towns yet to be heard from gave in September: Republican, 23,512; Fusion, 28,525; scattering, 98. The Republican vote has increased 3 3-5 per cent., while the Fusion vote has fallen off 5½ per cent. If the same proportion holds, the Republicans should have a little over 76,000 votes, the Fusionists a little under 70,000, and Weaver and Dow a little over 2,000. The total vote in September stood: Republican, 73,605; Fusion, 73,839; scattering, 480, an aggregate of 147,924. This will be increased a few hundreds, and Garfield will have a clear majority of about 4,000 over all. Cities and large towns show an increased vote, and small towns a decrease. In 1876 the vote stood: Hayes, 66,300; Tilden, 49,913; scattering, 824; *a majority of 1,557.*

CONNECTICUT FOR GARFIELD.

A MAJORITY OF 2,500 FOR THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 2—1:30 *A. M.*—Forty-three towns show Democratic gains, and 115 towns show Republican gains. Total Republican gains in 158 towns, 6,392, and Democratic gains, 1,052; net Republican gain, 5,340; Buck's plurality in the First District, 1,800; Phelp's, in the Second, 1,490; Wait's, in the Third, 2,095; Miles, in the Fourth, 700. Plurality on Congressmen, 3,105. Latest returns give Garfield plurality of 2,456, which will be increased over 3,000, with eight towns to hear from, which should return about 800 Republican plurality. Every county in the State but New-Haven gives Republican plurality. Bigelow and the Republican State ticket will have a plurality of 3,800, and a majority over all of about 2,500.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 2.—The *Evening Post* has returns from all but four towns, and Garfield has a plurality of 3,768, counting the four towns as they voted in 1876, and this plurality will be increased to 5,181. Bigelow, for Governor, runs ahead of the Electoral ticket, with a plurality of 3,622, and a majority over all of 2,282. There is no change in the State Senate. That body stands 16 Republicans to 5 Democrats. There is a net gain of two Representatives, making a majority of 83 in that body, and a majority on joint ballot of 98.

PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICAN.

THE ROUSING MAJORITY WHICH PHILADELPHIA ROLLED UP.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3.—Garfield's majority in Philadelphia, with all wards heard from, is 22,378. Pattison, (Dem.,) for City Controller, has been elected over Jeffries, (Rep.,) by 13,341.

Henry H. Bingham, Republican, First Congressional District; Samuel J. Randall, Democrat, Third District; William D. Kelley, Republican, Fourth District, and Alfred C. Harmer, Republican, Fifth District, are re-elected.

In Dauphin County, the estimated Republican majority is 2,000; about the same as in 1876. Bradford County—Republican majority, about 3,500—Republican gain, 500.

Centre County, Democratic majority about 900; a Democratic gain of 100.

Curtin, (Dem.,) for Congress, has about 1,000 majority.

Speaker Randall's majority is 3,736.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3.—In the Twenty-fifth District James Mosgrove (Grbk.) claims to be elected by 800 majority. Pattison (Dem.) is re-elected Controller of Philadelphia by over 1,800.

CARBONDALE, Penn., Nov. 2.—The election passed off quietly in this city and neighboring towns. The returns are coming in promptly. The votes cast show an increase over 1876. Scranton is undoubtedly elected to Congress in this district. The returns show large Republican gains, and the probable election of the whole Republican ticket.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3.—In Greene County the indications are that the Democratic majority will be over 2,000, a Democratic gain of over 300. In Lawrence County, the Republican majority is 2,946, a Republican gain of 879. In Venango County the Republican majority is estimated at 550, a gain of 200. In Westmoreland County the Democratic majority is about 6,000, a Republican gain of over 400.

OREGON.

A REPUBLICAN MAJORITY OF 500 CLAIMED—THE RETURNS YET IMPERFECT.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Nov. 2—11:30 *P. M.*—Very heavy rains prevailed in some sections of the State to-day, which kept many from the polls. Considering this fact, the vote was large. The weather has prevented the receipt of full returns from more remote sections of the State. Returns received up to this hour indicate that the Republicans carry Portland. The Republican Central Committee have claimed the State by 900 majority. The Democratic Committee claim the State also, but by a small majority—a mere scratch; but none of them will wager money on the State going for Hancock. At the State election last June, McGeorge, Republican candidate for Congress, received 1,395 majority. Most counties lying west of the Cascades have been heard from, and returns indicate a slight falling off in the Republican majority as compared with last June. Telegraphic communication with six large counties east of the Cascade Mountains is very imperfect. The result there cannot be known for a few days. These counties usually give a Democratic majority of from 600 to 800. It is claimed that Western Oregon will give an aggregate Republican majority of 1,500, which cannot be overcome. Republican majority in this county and city will not exceed 500 less than that given at the last general election. From the latest and best possible sources the Republican majority in the State is estimated at 500, but returns from Eastern Oregon may materially change that estimate.

INDIANA'S VOICE.

REPUBLICAN GAINS AND DEMOCRATIC LOSSES ALL OVER THE STATE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 3—3 *A. M.*—Five hundred and thirty-four voting places, or 43 per cent. of the State, give Garfield 109,762; Hancock, 88,854; Weaver, 5,077. The same places in October gave the Republicans 109,367; the Democrats 89,014; and the Nationals 5,348; the increased vote is 141; the Republican gain, 365; the Democratic loss, 240; the National loss, 266; net Republican gain, 605. The same ratio of gain in the balance of the State would give a Republican majority of 8,300.

NORTH CAROLINA.

A REPUBLICAN VICTORY PROBABLE—TILDEN'S MAJORITY SWEPT TO THE WINDS.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 2.—The Democrats lose 300 in Buncombe County, 460 in Burke County, 400 in Rowan County, and 300 in Guilford County. This makes a Democratic loss of 2,600 on Tilden's vote. These counties are in the western part of the State. The middle and eastern portion of the State have not done as well as this, but the returns now begin to show that the vote is very close in this State. Buxton, Republican candidate for Governor, is running ahead of his ticket and may be elected. There is good reason to believe that he will be elected by a small majority. Garfield is running nearly up with Buxton. Tilden received nearly 7,000 majority. This has been reduced to 5,000, with the prospects of carrying the State for Garfield. Every county reported in full shows a Democratic loss. Vance, Democrat, is elected to Congress in the Eighth District; Dowd, (Dem.,) in the Fourth District, and Hubbs, (Rep.,) in the Second District. The First, Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Seventh are in doubt.

TENNESSEE.

ANOTHER BOLT FROM THE "SOLID SOUTH"—A REPUBLICAN GOVERNOR PROBABLY ELECTED—REPUBLICAN SWEEP IN MEMPHIS.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 3.—On Hancock's majority in the State there will be a falling off from the Tilden vote of 1876. The result for Governor is still in doubt. Wilson will lead Wright in Middle Tennessee, but is beaten heavily in the East and West, and is a bad third in the race. The race between Wright and Hawkins is close, with the chances favoring the latter. Wright is ahead, but the mountain counties will probably give Hawkins enough to elect him. Taylor (Dem.) is re-elected in the First District, and Houk (Rep.) in the Second. Dibrell (Dem.) is re-elected in the Third. McMillin (Dem.) in the Fourth, Bright (Dem.) in the Fifth, House (Dem.) in the Sixth, and Whitthorne (Dem.) in the Ninth. The result in the Tenth is undecided, but Young (Dem.) is probably defeated by Moore, (Rep.,) a Republican gain of one in the State. The Legislature is in doubt, but it is thought it is Democratic, though by a reduced majority.

Partial returns from Memphis (county) indicate the election of W. R. Moore, (Rep.,) to Congress by a majority of 500 over Casey Young, (Dem.) The whole Republican Legislative ticket is elected. Hawkins, (Rep.,) for Governor, carries the county by 2,000 majority over Wright. Full returns from the county cannot be obtained to-night, but the Republicans undoubtedly carry the county by a majority of between 500 and 800. No returns have been received from Fayette and Hardeman Counties, which are in this Congressional district. *Fayette generally gives* 1,000 Republican majority. Hardeman is Democratic by 800. Moore claims his election by 700. The 10 legislators elected here by the Republicans constitute one-tenth of the Legislature.

THE YOUNGEST STATE.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 3.—The indications now are that the Republican majority in Colorado will exceed 3,000. The Republicans elect their State and Congressional ticket, and will have a large majority of the Legislature.

MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 3.—Returns from Minnesota are delayed and fragmentary, as usual, and the estimates given below are based upon probabilities and the comparison of returns received with those of previous years. The vote is largely increased over that of 1876, and the Republican majority will be from 25,000 to 30,000. All the Republican candidates for Congress are elected. In the First District, the Republican vote, from the precincts which have made returns, is about double the Democratic vote, and Dunnell has nine-tenths of the Republican vote. If this proportion be carried out all through the district, Dunnell will be elected by from 10,000 to 15,000 majority. In the Second District, returns received indicate that Strait's majority will be about the same as in 1876, when it was about 2,700. Returns yet to be received from the new counties, however, will increase it to at least 4,000. In the Third district Washburn's majority will be at least double what it was two years ago. Washburn runs ahead of his ticket in Minneapolis and Sibley in St. Paul, where he has about 1,500 majority, and Hancock less than 500. The Republican county ticket is elected in St. Paul, heretofore a Democratic stronghold.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 2.—Minnesota will give at least 25,000 majority for Garfield. All the Republican candidates for Congress are elected by increased majorities over 1876.

R. BLAKELY,
Chairman State Republican Committee.

CALIFORNIA REPUBLICAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 2.—Of the votes counted in this city at 9 P. M., Garfield had 2,709 and Hancock 2,590. At this rate the city will give Garfield about 1,000 majority. Davis, (Rep.,) for Congress, is running ahead of the Electoral ticket.

OHIO STALWART.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 3.—At 3:40 o'clock this morning complete returns from Hamilton County give Garfield 35,447; Hancock, 30,111; Weaver, 88; a Republican gain over the vote of 1879 of 1,600.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 3.—Returns from 657 precincts, comprising about one-half of the State, show a net Republican gain of 10,205. This indicates a majority for Garfield in the State of 35,000.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Nov. 3.—This city gives a Republican majority of 600, a Republican gain over the vote of 1879 of 166. Garfield's majority in Lucas County is estimated at 700.

THE ELECTION IN THIS CITY

A PLEASANT DAY AND THE LARGEST VOTE EVER POLLED.

GREAT INTEREST SHOWN AND COMMENDABLE GOOD ORDER MAINTAINED—THE KINDS OF TICKETS VOTED—SCENES AND INCIDENTS IN THE CITY—JUDGES AND MAGISTRATES BUSY.

At no election ever held in this City were the circumstances and general surroundings more agreeable or favorable than yesterday. The weather was all that could have been desired. The sky was almost without a cloud, and the air was both mild and bracing. A more perfect day in which to bring out a full vote—of invalids as well as persons in health—could not have been vouchsafed. This fact, and the intense interest universally felt in the outcome of the contest, resulted in the polling of the largest vote ever cast in the Metropolis. A feature of the balloting was the promptness with which voters appeared at the polls. Long before the hour of opening, the doors of the various polling-places were besieged by citizens, and from that time until long after noon the Inspectors were kept busy receiving and depositing ballots. Before noon more than two-thirds the total vote had been cast in this City. The general verdict is that the election was the quietest and most orderly ever held. There was little or no quarreling, and very few arrests were made for disorderly conduct, though the usual number of intoxicated men were seen around the streets. Owing to the presence and watchfulness of numerous officers of the law at the polling-places the attempts to vote illegally were unusually infrequent. Those who tried it were promptly taken into custody and taken before the Judges issuing the warrants, but in the aggregate the number was comparatively small. Some Tammany men, evidently acting under instructions, endeavored to delay the balloting in Republican districts by challenging all who presented themselves, but nowhere was this allowed to continue long, and where the obstructionists were not amenable to reason, a policeman's services were invoked, in all cases with good success. Large Republican gains on the Presidential ticket were evident everywhere almost from the opening of the polls. As the day advanced this developed into such a certainty that even the Democrats were compelled to recognize it. At the pool-rooms the betting early in the day was at the rate of $100 to $40 that Garfield would be elected President. This rapidly changed to $100 to $30, and at noon, when betting ceased entirely for lack of takers, odds of $100 to $25 were offered. That Garfield would carry the State of New-York, the offers were of $100 to $98, and even money on a Republican majority of 15,000, 20,000, and even 25,000 was the inducement freely held out. The balloting for local officers was very much mixed. The various candidates personally issued tickets printed in all sorts of combinations, but with their own names inserted, and pasters were freely used. Kelly's candidate for Mayor was badly scratched everywhere except in the districts which include the slums. At the German Democratic booths the tickets generally given out and voted consisted of the Democratic Electoral ticket, a judiciary ticket containing the names of Rapallo, Russell, Rollins, and Isaacs, and a straight Republican county ticket. Charles H. Truax suffered even more than his chief, and many Democrats were also voting for Rollins for Recorder and Hess for Register. In the Fifth Congressional District there was a hot contest between Wood and Muller. Many Republicans in the Second and Third Assembly Districts cast their ballots for the latter in the belief that the Republican candidate had been nominated in Wood's interest. In the Third District, also, many Democrats voted for Dillingham for Assembly on the ground that he was better qualified for the position than his competitor. The officers and soldiers from Governor's Island voted for Hancock and Muller in a polling place at No. 19 Stone-street, which was, suggestively, an undertaker's shop. The vote on the constitutional amendments was light. At many of the booths these tickets were not given out at all, and in other cases the voters threw the tickets away, evidently not understanding their purport. An incident of the day was the appearance all over the City of "gutter-snipes" containing the following: "Hancock, and Dowd for Mayor. Enough said." On investigation it was learned that these emanated from Irving Hall, and that their design was to influence Republican votes for Grace. Handbills were also freely distributed which read: "Wah Kee will open here as a general undertaker on or after March 4, (if Garfield is elected President.)" Both, however, failed of their desired effect. Large lithograph pictures of Hancock and English were offered by peddlers about the streets at the low rate of 1 cent apiece, because, as one vendor said, they were "spoiling faster than waterlogged oranges." The small boys partook of the increased general excitement, and were more than usually active in gathering in boxes, barrels, and other food for fiery rejoicing. Bonfires were burning everywhere in the day-time, even before the polls closed. The day was almost universally observed as a holiday, and many prominent men did yeoman's duty at the polls in preserving order and preventing Tammany roughs from interfering with the election officers and voters.

IN THE VARIOUS COURTS.

Courts and judicial functionaries were by no means idle yesterday, and Judges, Justices, and Commissioners were pressed into service all day long. In the Supreme Court were Chief-Justice Davis and Judge Donohue. The latter, however, was able to attend to all the business offered, the bulk of the judicial proceedings being carried on elsewhere. He issued 10 writs of alternative mandamus to compel Inspectors to receive votes. Only five writs of peremptory mandamus were issued. One was in the case of John Keating, of No. 319 West Twenty-fifth-street, whom the Inspectors of the Twenty-third Election District of the Thirteenth Assembly District refused to permit to vote because he had made a mistake in the number of his house. John Casey was challenged at the polling-place in the Thirty-first Election District of the Seventh Assembly District, and the Inspectors refused to accept his ballots. Having no reason for refusal, they were compelled by mandamus to let him vote. The Inspectors of the Second Election District of the Second Assembly District decided that Henry Weeks had lost his right to vote through his removal, after registration, from No. 150 to No. 152 Chatham-street. Judge Donohue held that Weeks could vote because he had not moved out of the election district. Max Nathan, of No. 70 East Sixty-first-street, registered on the last registration day. It was discovered after he had left the registration place that he had not answered a question as to his naturalization. The Inspectors, therefore, erased his name from the poll list, and would not let him vote yesterday. Judge Donohue decided that the Inspectors were at fault in letting Mr. Nathan leave the registration place under the impression that he had done everything the law required of him, and that they should not be permitted to make him suffer for their mistake. When Abraham Liebeskind went to register he did not have his naturalization papers with him, nor could he remember their date. The Inspectors registered him, telling him to present his papers to them later. When he appeared to vote yesterday he had his papers with him, but the Inspectors refused to accept his ballots. Judge Donohue decided that he must be allowed to vote.

There were less than 150 arrests in all made in this City yesterday under direction of the Federal authorities for offenses against the Election laws of the United States, and of these not over a dozen prisoners were remanded or held in bail. United States Commissioners Davenport, Deuel, Shields, and Lyman were in their respective courts, in the Post Office Building, and 86 cases were heard before Commissioner Deuel, 41 before Commissioner Shields, 31 before Commissioner Lyman, and 20 before Commissioner Davenport. Nine-tenths of these arrests were caused by the ignorance or carelessness of persons living in the houses from which the prisoners were arrested. Several days ago the Federal Supervisors were instructed to make a verification of the registry, by inquiring at the houses in their districts whether the persons who had registered from those houses actually lived there. In many cases these persons asked replied that a certain named person did not live in that house, when, as matter of fact, he did, but they did not happen to know his name. In one instance a woman was shown to have willfully given misinformation because she did not like a man who lived in and had registered from the house in which she lived. On the information so given by her he was arrested, but was discharged as soon as the facts appeared before the Commissioner. There were but four prisoners committed to jail by the Commissioners named. Moyante Bennetti, of No. 207 Spring-street, and John Byrne, of No. 177 Seventh-avenue, were sent to Ludlow-Street Jail by Commissioner Davenport in default of $500 bail each. They were charged with fraudulent registration. Andrew Smith, a Special Deputy United States Marshal in the Fourth Assembly District, got drunk, became riotous, and neglected his duties. He was taken before Commissioner Deuel and committed to jail for examination in default of $1,000 bail. After his commitment, he made a scene in the Court-house by breaking away from the Marshal who had him in custody and running through the corridors and out of the building. He was recaptured. Michael Levy was also sent to Ludlow-Street Jail for examination, in default of $1,000 bail, for voting on a fraudulent certificate of naturalization, granted in 1868. Thomas McKeever, of No. 85 New Chambers-street, and Francis McCarten, of No. 328 West Twenty-sixth-street, were held to bail in $500 each by Commissioner Lyman. They were charged with illegally registering on certificates of 1868. Nicholas Fortane, of No. 514 East Sixth-street, and Patrick Dugan, of No. 7 Mulberry-street, were held on similar charges to bail in $250 each. All the other prisoners were discharged.

In the afternoon a warrant was issued by Commissioner Deuel for the arrest of Alderman William Sauer. The charge against him, made by Special Deputy Marshal Stedding, was that Sauer and two other persons rescued a prisoner from the complainant. The affair occurred in the Tenth Election District of the Eleventh Assembly District, in Seventh-avenue, near Twenty-seventh-street. Deputy Marshal Holmes was intrusted with the warrant for execution, but the Alderman could not be found by him. He will probably be taken into custody or will appear and surrender to answer the charge to-day. Messrs. Wingate and Anderson, the Tammany Hall counsel, were present in the Commissioners' courts, and at the close of business took occasion to thank the Commissioners for the uniform courtesy shown them, and for the prompt and fair disposition made of the cases.

WHAT TAMMANY JUSTICES DID.

Justice Duffy was not in a particularly jovial mood yesterday morning, finding himself shorn of the power he had striven to abuse in serving the political interests of John Kelly. When the magistrate came to the Tombs there was a sensation there over the report that Superintendent Walling had refused to execute the great pile of warrants issued on the slightest of pretexts at the behest of G. W. Wingate, Kelly's representative, and intended to rob supporters of Gen. Garfield of their legal privilege to vote. "Personal" Clerk Abraham R. Brown condoled with the magistrate and wailed aloud: "There are plenty of warrants. The trouble is they won't execute them." The Justice, feeling his dignity assailed by the Superintendent's action, hurried up to Police Headquarters, with the result above mentioned. During the morning Thomas A. Ready was arraigned on a charge of illegally registering, but was discharged after clearly proving his right to vote. The following prisoners were held for trial on charges of illegal registration: George D. Bundy, of No. 121 Elizabeth-street; Charles H. Colbert, colored, of No. 157 West Twenty-fifth-street; Henry Cornell and William Davis, both colored and both residents of No. 6 Clark-street; Joseph W. Hill, of the First Assembly District, and James Carey, of No. 98 West Third-street. P. H. Phillips, of the Tammany Hall General Committee, was accused by United States Marshal James Thompson of interfering with voting in the First Assembly District. Phillips was immediately discharged. Augustine Ravelle, of No. 290 Thompson-street, and Theodore F. Montell, who had been held for examination on the complaint of William J. Smith, were discharged. Smith, who had himself escaped arrest for false registration through the political partiality of Justice Duffy, failed to appear. James Strauss, who made a bet of $25 on the election in front of the polling-place, No. 126 Baxter-street, was fined $3 for obstructing the entrance to the polls and hindering voters from casting their ballots. Those men who were held were bailed by lawyers, Justice Duffy striving to intimidate them by declaring: "If you attempt to vote, you run the risk of arrest a second time. If you come before me again I will make your bail much heavier." The lawyers instructed the men that they had the right to cast their ballots, if they were legally registered, when Justice Duffy repeated his remark about the risk they ran, and declared: "They may be all right. But my decision holding them would indicate that there is a question as to their right to vote." The magistrate's decisions in the afternoon surpassed in inconsistency any of the many remarkable ones he had rendered during the preceding few days. The most flagrant instance of his partiality and inconsistency, however, was afforded in a case in which Joseph K. Perley, a Democratic Inspector, wrongfully accused John Vreden of having illegally registered and voted from the premises No. 117 West Third-street. Perley asserted that he had canvassed the whole district, had made inquiries at the house in West Third-street, and had learned that no one named Vreden lived there. Rooney, on this demanded Vreden's instant committal, but at this time his request was not heeded. Vreden is a United States Deputy Marshal. He swore himself, and produced a corroborative witness, to the fact that he had lived over six weeks at the house he registered from. He is employed by Charles Bowers, a Republican, as waiter and cook in a restaurant in the basement of No. 117 West Third-street. He sleeps and has his washing done there. John N. Lorrigan, who keeps a store on the first floor, swore that he knew Vreden lived in the restaurant. He had charge of the place during the night, and Lorrigan had even seen him asleep in the bed on several occasions. In a case just preceding the one under consideration the Justice had discharged a baker, who slept on a board in a basement. Apparently forgetting that case, he insisted that it was the duty of the prisoner, Vreden, to produce the landlord to corroborate his testimony, and declared that he would hold the prisoner for examination.

Mr. Bell suggested that the circumstances of the case were precisely similar to those in the case of the baker, and asked for Vreden's discharge. The magistrate was obstinate, however, and another counselor asked, "Would your Honor please state what you deem suspicious about the case?"

"Well," said the magistrate, "this man is too intelligent and well dressed to sleep in a basement."

"Does your Honor," inquired the lawyer in surprise, "hold that it is any offense to sleep in a basement?"

"No, no," said the Justice hastily, "poverty is no crime, but the court is in a quandary about this, and I want to have it settled as a test case."

The only evidence before the court was that Vreden lived in a basement which Perley had not examined. Nevertheless, the Justice decided it justified the holding of Vreden for examination, and he thereupon fixed the bail at $500, and this notwithstanding his honorable discharge a moment before of a prisoner arrested under precisely similar circumstances, excepting only that he did not have a bed to sleep on as Vreden had.

"Vreden will give bail," stated Assistant District Attorney Bell, "and I assure you that it will be made a test case. I will make it my business to have it carried before the Grand Jury." Bail was furnished some minutes later, and Vreden was discharged from custody.

Justice Duffy also held a man named James Marsden, a waiter, for examination, not because the charge of illegal registry was proved, but because, as he said, it looked suspicious that 12 men should register from the premises No. 121 Elizabeth-street. Marsden produced a witness who swore that he knew he lived there for over a year. The premises are occupied as a waiters' boarding-house.

Eleven cases were called to the attention of Justice Smith, at the Jefferson Market Court. The persons arrested were Republicans, and the whole business was so transparent a Democratic trick that all excepting two of the persons taken into custody were discharged on the most superficial examination of their cases. The trick proved, however, futile as a deterring agency, since the men cast their votes for the Republican ticket.

Some singular conduct on the part of Justice Murray, in the Harlem Police Court, excited indignant comment. It seems that Samuel Griffin, Solomon Griffin, John Holmes, and Richard W. Webb, all colored men, were arrested for illegal voting, the complainant being ex-Judge "Tony" Hartmann, who made himself so notorious as a Civil Justice under the Ring régime. Hartmann had the men arrested when they registered, on Friday Oct. 22. His charge then was that they had registered in the Eighth Election District, without having lived in it for the 30 days required by the law. They were brought before Judge Duffy and after imprisonment were released on $500 bail. Taking the advice of counsel, they voted yesterday, and "Tony" Hartmann again caused their arrest. Col. George P. Webster and Mr. Ernest Hall appeared at the Harlem Court as their counsel, and Judge Murray presided. There were no witnesses against the prisoners, and Hartmann who was their sole prosecutor, refused to put his complaint in the form of an affidavit. He simply assured the Judge that he could produce testimony to criminate the men to-day, and on his word alone Judge Murray ordered them to be locked up until such testimony was produced, in spite of the earnest and indignant protestation of counsel. Col. Webster said afterward that Judge Murray's action was outrageous and a direct infringement on the liberty of the citizen. If such a rule was established in the Police courts, any man might be accused of an offense of which he was not guilty, and be falsely imprisoned. There were gentlemen present in court prepared to give any bail demanded for the appearance of the men at court, but the Judge would not name any bail and insisted on locking them up in jail to await the pleasure of "Tony" Hartmann. The men work on the East Side elevated railroad as sweepers and cleaners, and are generally regarded as honest, respectable persons. Even those who believe that they voted illegally say that they did so because of ignorance. It remains to be proved that they voted illegally, and if they are innocent their prosecutor will be made to regret that he persecuted them.

A WESTERN preacher who had been constantly annoyed during services by the incessant "hacking" of some of the members of his congregation, upon closing his sermon requested such to try DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP. Price, 25 cents.—*Advertisement.*

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Broadway and 8th St.

Men's Furnishing

A SPECIAL DRIVE IN MEN'S AND BOYS' ALL-WOOL CARDIGAN JACKETS FROM 96c. TO $4; VERY CHEAP.

TREMENDOUS BARGAINS IN NECKWEAR.

500 DOZEN CHANCELLOR SCARFS, IN ENDLESS VARIETY OF PATTERNS, 37c.; WORTH FULLY 50c.

A LARGE LINE OF THE "CLAUDENT," THE BEST FITTING SCARF IN THE WORLD, AT THE EXTREME LOW PRICE OF 64c. AND 69c.; CHOICE PATTERNS, SATIN LININGS, $1 10; GENERALLY SOLD AT $1 50.

BLACK NECKWEAR A SPECIALTY.

300 DOZEN OF THE GUYOT SUSPENDERS AT 40c.

A JOB LOT OF 200 DOZEN MEN'S ALL-SILK SUSPENDERS AT 96c. AND $1 24; WORTH $2.

MEN'S LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS, NEW STYLES.

A JOB LOT OF 2,000 DOZEN MEN'S REVERSIBLE LINK CUFFS, 11c. PAIR; WORTH 30c.

300 DOZEN REVERSIBLE, WARRANTED 4-PLY, LINEN CUFFS, 15c. PAIR; USUAL PRICE, 40c.

WHITE DRESS SHIRTS A SPECIALTY.

OUR LAUNDRIED SHIRTS, VERY GOOD ARTICLE, 96c. EACH; SIX FOR $5 50.

WAMSUTTA MUSLIN SHIRT, 3-PLY LINEN BOSOM, REINFORCED AND LAUNDRIED, $1 20 EACH; SIX FOR $7. SELLING 100 DOZEN PER WEEK.

OUR NEW DRESS SHIRT, PATENT BOSOM, AT $1 50, SOLD ELSEWHERE AT $2, IS VERY POPULAR.

OTHER DRESS SHIRTS, NIGHT-SHIRTS, GLOVES, CANES, UMBRELLAS, &c., FOR MEN'S USE, EQUALLY GOOD AND CORRESPONDINGLY LOW.

The goods mentioned here we have in stock, of the grade, quality, and price as advertised, which a personal examination will fully demonstrate.

INFORMATION ON ALL MATTERS OF DRESS FURNISHED.

Daniell & Son
Broadway and Eighth-street.

Hosiery.

FINE UNBLEACHED SOCKS, 15c. PAIR; SUPER STOUT BRITISH, 19c.; EXTRA QUALITY, $3 PER DOZEN.

STOUT MERINO SOCKS, 37c.; FINE BRITISH, 45c.; CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S, 50c.

SCOTCH WOOL SOCKS, 73c., 75c., 85c.; EXTRA FINE RIBBED, 95c.

MEN'S HEAVY RIBBED WOOL LONG HOSE, $1 75; WORTH $3 50.

ENGLISH BICYCLE HOSE, $1 75; USUAL PRICE, $2 25.

AN ELEGANT LINE OF FANCY COTTON AND WOOLEN HOSE AT LOWEST PRICES.

Underwear.

MERINO VESTS AND DRAWERS, 45c. EACH, A GREAT BARGAIN; IN HEAVY WOOL, 75c.

OUR ONE-DOLLAR QUALITY IS UNSURPASSED.

SCARLET CASHMERE WOOL UNDERWEAR, FAST DYE, ELEGANT QUALITY, at $1 75; BEST VALUE IN THE CITY.

NORFOLK AND NEW-BRUNSWICK AND CARTWRIGHT & WARNER UNDERWEAR, IN DIFFERENT GRADES, AT POPULAR PRICES.

SCOTCH WOOL UNDERWEAR.

JUST IMPORTED, FINE PAIRS WOOL UNDERWEAR, MADE FROM THE FINEST PICKED YARN, ELEGANTLY FINISHED; THE FINEST, SOFTEST, AND CHOICEST GOODS IN THE CITY.

Ladies' Hosiery.

WE HAVE RECEIVED AN OFFER IN ADVANCE OF THE HOLIDAY SEASON, FOR WHICH THESE GOODS ARE ADAPTED, OF AN ELEGANT LINE OF FINE ENGLISH ALL-SILK HOSE, IN THE NEWEST COLORS, AT $1 75 PER PAIR; THE CHOICEST GOODS EVER OFFERED AT THE PRICE; QUALITY FIRST CLASS; QUANTITY LIMITED.

Daniell & Son
Broadway and Eighth-street.

Waller & McSorley
NO. 245 GRAND-ST., NEAR BOWERY.

INDUCEMENTS AND BARGAINS.

LADIES' DOLMANS, ULSTERS, SACQUES, AND CIRCULARS.

OUR "BELLE" DOLMAN, of Diagonal or Beaver, BEAUTIFULLY TRIMMED with Jet Passementerie, SILK, SATIN PIPING, and ELEGANT BEADED FRINGE, only $10; BEATS THE WORLD!

ALSO,

DOLMANS at $6, $8, $12, $15, $18, and upward. ULSTERS.—DOUBLE-BREASTED Coaching ULSTER of CHEVIOT, in DIFFERENT COLORS, handsomely made and finished, at $7; worth $12. ALSO, ULSTERS at $5 50, $6, $8, and upward. SACQUES of IMPORTED DIAGONAL and BEAVER RICHLY TRIMMED, at $10 and $12; worth double. Also, SACQUES at $5, $6, $8, $9, $14, to $30. BEST AND CHEAPEST IN THE CITY.

LADIES' SUITS and COSTUMES.—CASHMERE SUITS, RICHLY TRIMMED with SATIN or NOVELTY, at $8, worth $15; SILK SUITS at $15; worth $25. Other grades EQUALLY AS CHEAP. IMMENSE STOCK and MUST BE SOLD.

CHILDREN'S CLOAKS, ULSTERS, and SUITS, BEST *STOCK and LOWEST PRICES.*

BARGAINS and NOVELTIES in DRESS GOODS, CLOTH and FLANNEL SUITINGS in all desirable shades, at 25c., 35c. to $1 50 per yd. FINE CACHMERES, 34 inches, ALL SHADES, 15c.; worth 25c. DRESS and TRIMMING PLAIDS and NOVELTIES in IMMENSE VARIETY at BARGAINS. Also, SILKS, SATINS, VELVETS, VELVETEENS, DAMASSES, BROCADES, &c. TRIMMING SILKS at 50c. ELEGANT QUALITY Silk-face Velvet at 90c., worth $1 50 per yd. SILK FINISHED VELVETEEN at 39c.; worth 65c. RICH DRESS SILKS, WARRANTED to WEAR, at 75c. ALSO, BLACK GOODS; 50 pieces BLACK CACHMERE, 36 in., at 50c.; worth 75c. SHAWLS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR, &c. GREAT BARGAINS.

SPECIAL BARGAINS in BLANKETS and FLANNELS. GOOD BLANKETS, large size, $2 per pair. Extra quality, $4, $5, $6, and upward. 150 PAIRS SLIGHTLY SOILED at HALF PRICE. HEAVY ALL-WOOL FLANNEL, 25c.; worth 40c.

Waller & McSorley
245 GRAND-ST., NEAR BOWERY.

JAMES McCREERY & Co.
BROADWAY ELEVENTH ST.

Will place on their retail counters,
MONDAY, NOV. 1,
A special purchase of
500 Pcs. (RICH)
BLACK SATIN BROCADES
AT $2, $2 50, AND $3 PER YARD.
50c. AND $1 PER YARD LESS THAN USUAL PRICES.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

A Choice assortment of Rich and Medium quality French and English Dress Goods, Scotch and Roman Plaids, Cheviots, Stockinettes, Armure Cloths, Merinoes, Cashmeres, &c., &c.

BROADWAY & 19TH-ST.

SILVER-PLATED WARE
MADE BY THE
MERIDEN BRITANNIA COMPANY,
46 East 14th-st.,
UNION-SQUARE.

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WM. H. LEE.
ESTABLISHED 1826.

Over 50 years established in the manufacture of Furniture for the retail trade enables us to offer the best assortment of reliable furniture, made of seasoned material, and in a workmanlike manner, at very low prices. Our stock consists of

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Artistic Furniture.

In addition to our full line of Parlor, Dining-room, and Chamber Furniture, we desire to call attention to a splendid assortment of FANCY ARTICLES of every description of recent importation and of our own manufacture.

B.L. Solomon's Sons
29 UNION-SQUARE,
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Wei De Meyer's
CATARRH
CURE. One package is generally sufficient. A real cure of Catarrh for $1 00!

GILMAN COLLAMORE & Co.

PORCELAIN LAMPS,
EMBROIDERED SCREENS,
FAIENCES, &c.
19 Union-square, West, N. Y.

REES' ORANGE TONICA
RISLEY & CO.
SOLE PROPRIETORS
131 CHAMBERS ST.
NEW-YORK.

IS PURELY VEGETABLE.
Purifies the blood, and CURES Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Nervous Prostration, and all forms of Malarial Diseases, and is invaluable in Female Disorders. It is a most refreshing and delightful beverage at all seasons. $1 00 per large bottle of Druggists, Grocers or Wine Merchants. See our imprint and signature on each bottle. RISLEY & CO., 131 Chambers st., New-York.